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INDIA.

THE first Indian news of the year is of a sufficiently impressive and chequered character. We have both loss and gain in the war—and in the death of Havelock one of those events which affect the public mind more deeply than even a battle. Whenever doings of the magnitude of this mutiny are going on, there is a craving in the country for some person on whom to rest its hopes and affections. Havelock early became this person. He was the popular hero of the great struggle. He first broke the spell of horror which the news of brute cruelties cast upon the country. He was seen everywhere—dashing with energy against first one band and then another of our foes—routing their isolated bodies before they could form into armies—carrying terror to those who meditated more mischief, and hope to every party of his blockaded fellow-countrymen, which held out like a light-house in the sea of revolt. After winning many battles, and living to hand over the captives of Lucknow to Sir Colin Campbell he died in the moment when his duty was accomplished and his fame complete.

Havelock seems to have borne marked resemblance to the old Puritan breed of heroes—those men, at once children of the Bible and masters of the sword, simple in life and strong in battle—who played such a great part in the establishment of our liberties. This type of character requires great occasions to bring it out, and in ordinary life does not always present features attractive or suggestive to the superficial observer. It is a deep and quiet firm of character, and thus in the seventeenth century its representatives often came out into action from a career that had excited no prestige, and returned again to a tranquillity which surprised the world. No doubt our General had been kept back in life by the narrowness of his fortune, and by the very virtues apt to pass unheeded in an age too much impressed by show. It is "chance," come with a fitness such as has often had in the case of such men the appearance of being the result of providential design. Danger came; and he was on the spot. It came in awful and unexpected forms; and he was a man of ripe judgment and special Indian experience. It came from blood-thirsty heathens; and he was a Christian of peculiar earnestness of conviction, and of the kind of energy which corresponds to it. All his life had been leading up to those last few months; and if they, with their labours and anxieties, cut short his old age, they also secured his renown and the gratitude of the country to his family. Reflections like these break the stroke of this memorable man's loss, and may well encourage the new generation to love his memory and profit by his example.

With the roll of Havelock's funeral drums there has again come from the East the echo of the clash of arms. This time the news is more like that of regular war than ever. We do not hear only of short glorious battles, of mutinies suppressed by terror, and so on;

of odds, we ought to eat up all who appear in arms against us. But we are fighting with races, and with the picked men of races—to conquer whom and bring them under our obedience, required the best efforts of some of our greatest soldiers. We must not, at every hitch in the campaign, fancy that our generals have made some frightful blunder, and that the cause is therefore in deadly peril. This would be not only unwise but ungrateful. Before the first telegram this time had been forty-eight hours in London, some people were beginning

to find out that Windham had, after all, only shown "mere physical courage" at the Redan—that to be "a general" required "different qualities," &c. Surely all this kind of thing is a little hasty and fickle. If Windham has, on one occasion, been too confident and dashing, it is a kind of fault nearly allied to the most brilliant qualities of war. A free constitutional country ought above all others to support its servants generously. This was the policy of the Long Parliament and the Roman Senate, though it was not always the policy of Napoleon.

We write while Windham's position in the matter referred to is still imperfectly known; but, unless the messages are compiled with an utter indifference to accuracy and truth, the case is not so bad as it appeared at first. It seemed, for a moment, as if that General had made a deliberate attack and been beaten in battle; and the inference was, that (considering how we have handled the enemy hitherto) there must have been some want of common prudence or of generalship. But we are now explicitly told that he won a battle before the event which is described as a disaster. This makes an important difference. Was the "surprise" of the 27th of November the consequence of a re-action of carelessness after the previous day's fight? and was not the "loss" spoken of the loss incurred in that battle as well as in the surprise? In such case, the affair will not indeed be one to be passed over without regret and complaint, but will still be something very different from what it was first supposed to be. General



THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.

but of thorough-going war, with its variety of fortune and largeness of scale. Our two most famous generals have fought great fights, and there has been heavy loss of life. Even the fact that we still triumph, which is beyond all doubt, will not prevent people from being much disturbed by some incidents of this mail. The truth is, that there is reason to fear that our wonderful success has somewhat spoiled us. Every check is received with a kind of indignant anger, as if, under whatever circumstances

ral Windham showed qualities of such vital consequence in the Crimea, and so much modesty and sense in his way of talking about it afterwards, that we cannot but feel a great interest in his fame as well as confidence in his person.

The subsequent undoubted defeats of the Gwalior mutineers by Campbell and Grant are pieces of important good fortune. Sir Colin has begun vigorously. On the 6th of December he got hold of everything, bag and baggage—thus reducing the enemy's force to a rabble

deafening and disorderly. How Great followed us by a decided, and on the part of the enemy, a new day after. The enemy, then, are on a wide ground by the last accounts, while our forces are increasing in numbers steadily. Their advantage over the Gorkhas is of course to be allowed for—but they do not seem to advance southwards in any strength likely to reach that with which we go northwards. We are forming another force at B. Nares, and shall soon have a very large army in the heart of the most dangerous parts. It is probable that Central India will be the field of the most extensive operations, and that there will be plenty of fighting for a long time yet. The continued spatter of small mutinies shows that there is a vast deal of that kind of electricity in the air; and they must also have the effect, we would think, of showing people, by their very mischievousness, how premature it would be to make up their minds that the danger is over. We have seen indeed enough of the relative performances of our men and the rebels in the field to be entitled to predict that army will beat army at heavy odds as long as the war lasts. But who can tell where a new danger may break out, or how prolonged the task may be of getting those immense spaces of country into order again?

Meanwhile the public is so confident, that double government and missions are discussed with a relish which scarce anything else excites. The India Company is fighting for its life, and having been at least as notorious an "oligarchy" as could be in its day, and as notoriously given to nepotism as any government, is trying to make its cause out the popular and liberal one. But the country does not intend to allow the competitive system to be abolished, as the Company's friends predict it will be, nor, if possible, to allow the Barnacles to turn India into a ruling country, or a style of patronage. And here, by the way, is the advantage of having a Reform Bill agitating going on concurrently with an India Bill agitation. Let that whole dread which a Reform discussion produces in certain minds be brought to bear on the India question, and let no man pass for a reformer who does not stick out for the competitive and similar checks on Indian patronage. This is more immediately important than the missionary question. For people cannot be converted by an Act of Parliament, and if they could, we still require first a system of government for them, converted or not. We must warn our readers at this moment to be careful not to commit themselves to Lord Shaftesbury and Co. It would be a good thing to convert the Hindus, but we have a perfect right to consult prudential considerations in the time and mode of setting about it. Until we know how far the "religious" question caused the present mutinies, it would be madness to encourage a movement for wholesale proselytism while the bitterness of war is fresh. The common argument is unsatisfactory. The non-proselytising system, they say, has failed to keep the country quiet. True, but it did avail for a certain time, and who knows what earlier and worse atrocities a different policy might have produced? Mark, we do not advocate hypocrisy or cowardice. We hoist the standard of British law; let us also rear the banner of the Cross. But do not let us do as a government, and by material means, what has ever been best performed by the private zeal and nobleness of individual preachers. By those means our own ancestors were converted to Christianity. We must not try to make brigades of missionaries, as we do of target-bearers or policemen.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

In another place we have expressed for ourselves the deep sorrow which the death of Sir Henry Havelock has occasioned all Englishmen. Havelock's career (of which we have already given a memoir), was one which fastens upon English affections. Sharer in nearly all the great conflicts in British India for the last five-and-thirty years—fighting in Burmah, in Afghanistan, on the Sutlej, in Scindiah's country, in Persia—or engaged in labours of military administration—Henry Havelock was placed in no position in which he did not rise to the occasion. He was a poor man without influence; his promotion was slow—at sixty-two he was still a colonel in the army; yet it does not appear that he complained. He did what he was ordered, and always did it well. But it was not till the Indian mutiny gave him his great occasion that the country became aware of his glorious qualities; and sorry are we that he, in turn, died unaware of the regard in which he was held by some of his countrymen, and the honours they had already bestowed upon him. It is even doubtful whether his elevation to the baronetcy did not fall to the ground; for the date of the patent is the 26th of November last, and he died on the 25th of that month. Lady Havelock's title is indisputable, because her husband had been previously created a K.C.B. We need be under no apprehension, however, with respect to Sir Henry's family. Should it be necessary, a fresh patent will issue. Parliament voted a grant; but the bill embodying that vote is still in the House of Commons, and the whole arrangement will be made afresh, with a view to the actual circumstances. It is also stated that the Queen has resolved to give Lady Havelock and her daughters a residence in Hampton Court Palace.

A special correspondent of the "Times" says:—"The deceased General has been a prominent character in Indian history for nearly twenty years. He was one of the few who passed through the Afghan campaigns with added reputation. In the first Punjab war he was Lord Hardinge's most trusted friend. A slight spare man, about five feet five inches in height, with an emaciated face and an eagle eye, he belonged emphatically to the class who have never to contend with disobedience or mutiny. As a General he was the best tactician we have had in India; and as an officer, though stern and sometimes exacting, his antique heroism made him the idol of his men. He was, indeed, perhaps the bravest man in his own army, and was never so chatty or agreeable as under fire. Like most of our Indian statesmen and soldiers, the Lawrences, Edwards, Nicholson, Montgomery, and many others, he was a Christian of the whole stamp—a strong God-fearing Puritan man, who thought often in scriptural phrase, and deemed it no shame to teach his soldiers to pray. 'Turn out the saints,' said Lord Gough on one occasion when he anticipated desperate work; 'Havelock never blunders, and his men are never drunk.'"

Sir Henry Havelock has left three surviving daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1830. He holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and lately served as deputy-assistant-adjutant-general under his father, whose honoured name he bears. He was recently wounded in the arm. 2. John, born December 11, 1831; assistant-commissioner under Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., in the Punjab. 3. Eric, born August 5, 1835; died Jan. 13, 1854. 4. George Broadfoot, born June 5, 1847. 1. Hannah, died October 13, 1835. 2. Hannah Jane, 3. Honoria. 4. Alice, died December 16, 1845.

General Havelock had three brothers, all employed in the service of their country. William, who first distinguished himself at Waterloo, and afterwards fell in a brilliant charge at Ramnagur; Thomas, who served in Spain under Sir De Lacy Evans, and died there, unmarried; Charles Frederick, a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, and Major-General of Levea Pacha in the Imperial Ottoman army, with the order of Medjidie. This officer, who is in great repute as a leader of cavalry, was born in 1803, entered as a cornet in the 16th Lancers in 1821, and went with his regiment the next year to India. His career there was long and glorious, for during a period of more than twenty years, he was literally engaged in every Indian battle from the capture of Bhutpore to the victory of Gojrat. He has medals or clasps for each engagement; he has been for Bhutpore, Ghuznee, Tezeen, Cabul, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, and Gojrat. He was severely wounded at Ferozeshah. He became a lieutenant-colonel in 1854, when he joined the Irregular Osmani Cavalry, and served as its brigadier-general till the peace with Russia in 1856.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

INFLUENZA has been very prevalent in France, and one of its victims has been the Empress Eugénie. The first ball of the season at the Tuileries was very thinly attended, in consequence of this malady. The Congress respecting the Principalities is postponed till February next.

SPAIN.

THE Queen has ordered that 6,000 reals should be given to every legitimate child born on the same day as the Prince of the Asturias, and 3,000 to children born on the day of his baptism.

The Royal Speech on opening the session of the Spanish Cortes was of great length. The birth of the Prince of the Asturias (and her Majesty) dissipates vain illusions; that Prince "will find love for his people in his heart, his name will suggest to him the glorious paths followed by his ancestors; and my counsels will inculcate the most inviolable respect for the constitution and accepted laws." The mediation of France and England in the affair of Mexico is instanced as a proof of the spirit of conciliation which animates the ministry. Whatever the result, the honour and reputation of the Spanish people will remain intact. The speech further treats of intended measures of compensation for the sale of the church lands, for the improvement of the navy, great public works and railways, territorial institutions, credit, the dignity of the senatorship to be hereditary in great families, and changes in the electoral law, and the law of the press. Extraordinary credits will be avoided, and the Cortes are urged to vote the budget of 1859 this session if possible.

The opposition candidate, M. Bravo Murillo, has been elected President of the Cortes by 126 votes against 118.

Some sparks accidentally fell on a large quantity of gunpowder in the shop of a firework-maker at Madrid, and caused a terrible explosion, whereby ten persons were seriously injured.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor of Austria addressed the following order of the day to the army, on the death of Field-Marshal Radetzky:—

"It has pleased the Almighty to call from this life the oldest veteran of my army, its chief, crowned with laurels—my most faithful servant Field-Marshal Radetzky. His immortal glory belongs to history. In order that the name of the hero may be forever preserved in my army, my 5th Regiment of Hussars will have the honour of bearing it from this day forth. Desiring to express the profound sorrow which I share with the whole army, I order that in every military station a solemn service shall be celebrated for the deceased, and that the army and navy shall wear mourning for a fortnight. The flags and standards shall be covered with crape during that period."

To the son of the deceased Marshal, Major-General Count Theodore Radetzky, the Emperor has addressed an autograph letter of condolence.

The Archdukes Albert, Charles, and William were to leave Vienna by express-train, for Milan, in order to assist at the obsequies of the late Field-Marshal. The funeral ceremony was to take place on the 14th.

The "Austrian Correspondence" announces that the ratifications of the Danube Navigation Treaty were exchanged on Saturday, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, between Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Porte.

PRUSSIA.

AN order of the King's Cabinet, dated Charlottenburg, the 6th instant, addressed to the Prince of Prussia, thanks H.R.H. for the fidelity with which he has acted on the delegation granted to him, and requests and charges him to retain it for three months more, commencing on the 23d. The Prince, in a rescript addressed to the Ministry of State, says that in taking the new delegation he will maintain the declarations of the rescript of the 24th of October; and, in common with all the country, prays the Almighty shortly to restore the King to complete health. The "Patrie" says it is not doubted that if the King of Prussia does not recover within the space of three months (and there is no expectation that he will), the provisional government, to which public opinion in Prussia is very much opposed, will be put an end to by an abdication. It is true that the King's physicians have drawn up a memorandum which treats in a favourable point of view the chances of the restoration of his Majesty's health, but little hope is entertained from that.

RUSSIA.

THE Emperor of Russia issued orders to his army to wear mourning during three days for the late Count Radetzky, who was a Russian as well as an Austrian Marshal. A military decoration was to be sent from Warsaw to Vienna to attend the obsequies of the Marshal.

According to late advices, the Russians do not now interfere with the navigation on the Circassian coast.

ITALY.

IN the sitting of the 4th in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin the election of the first college of Cagliari was brought forward for discussion. There was a protest on the ground of irregularity, it being stated that several monks had entered the place where the votes were taken. Upon inquiry, however, it turned out that the votes had been taken in a church belonging to a monastery, and that some monks had been looking down from the galleries out of mere curiosity. The election was consequently approved of.

Shocks of earthquake continued to be felt in the continental provinces of Naples ever since the 17th ult. More than forty shocks had occurred at Naples. It is now estimated that upwards of 15,000 lives were destroyed by the great disaster.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

THE Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha, died on the 6th instant, after an illness of only three days. No serious symptoms appeared until a few minutes before his death.

In consequence of the death of Redschid Pacha the Turkish Cabinet has been modified as follows:—Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha; Foreign Affairs, Fuad Pacha; Tanizmat, Mehemet Kiprioli Pacha.

The Russian Ambassador has given a splendid fête, on which occasion he distributed 100,000 piastres (worth about five sous each) to the poor.

A shock of earthquake was felt on the 15th of December at Rhodes, and another on the 22d at Broussa. Pirates had made their appearance in the neighbourhood of the former island.

CIRCASSIA.

ACCOUNTS from Constantinople to the 1st state that the Circassians, under Sefer Pacha, took the fort of Adekou on the 14th ult., after a determined resistance, and massacred the Russian garrison, composed of 1,900 men.

AMERICA.

THE House of Representatives, on the 23d ult., after a free discussion of the Mormon question, adopted a preamble declaring the territory of Utah in open rebellion against the United States, and a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to consider and report the facts, and inquire into the propriety of expelling Dr. Brigham, the delegate from Utah, from his seat.

The Leecompton constitution, which introduces slavery into the State, has been voted at Kansas, and civil strife has broken out. A fight took place between the Government troops and a body of Pro-Slavery men, in which several were killed and wounded, including the United States' Marshal for the district. General Lane, the leader of the Free State troops, was intrenched with a large number of followers at Sugar Mound, and was determined to engage with the Government dragoons if they made an attack. At the latest dates a battle was considered inevitable.

Another revolution had occurred in Mexico. The garrisons of Vera Cruz and Taciniba had pronounced against Government.

CHINA.

THE English fleet has moved up the Cantin River, but we do not hear when operations against the city were to be commenced. It was understood that the French would co-operate with our forces in the attack on Canton. Lord Egin had gone to Macao, where were the French Plenipotentiary and the Russian Minister.

General Ashburnham and Colonels Pakenham and Wetherall had left for India.

AUSTRALIA.

FROM Melbourne we hear that the commercial aspect of the colony was clouded by the recklessness of some shippers; and it was well the colony could point to its gold-fields as evidences of material prosperity. During the year 100 tons of gold had been shipped. Mining was prospering at and around Mount Ararat, Bendigo, and Ballarat. A nugget of gold, two feet four inches in length, by ten inches at its widest point, and weighing 1743 oz. 13 dwts., or 144 lbs., had been brought down from Kingower by four men, named Robert and James Ambrose, and Samuel and Charles Napier. The treasure was discovered in thirteen feet sinking, embedded in sand. It was perfectly free from extraneous matter, the necessity for the economising of labour, by the establishment of a "prospecting association" had been discussed in public meeting, and although the prices of the Ovens, the most eastern gold-field, and at Ararat, the newest and most western. The Legislature was sitting. The supply of labourers was excessive. The import market was immensely overstocked, and money had increased in tightness.

A very large number of horses had been collected for the Indian army.

According to the Sydney Correspondent of the "Daily News," there would be, on the 31st of December, a Treasury deficit of £128,551, the revenue for the year being estimated at £1,146,335, and the expenditure at £1,274,889. £100,000 of interminable debentures had been returned from London, they having been found unsaleable there. £50,000 of short-dated debentures were offered for sale in Sydney by the Government, and withdrawn, as but few tenders, and those unfavourable, were sent in.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

OPERATIONS IN LUCKNOW.—DEATH OF HAVELOCK.—RETIREMENT OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL ON CANNORE.

IN our last (detailed) accounts from Lucknow we described its successful relief, and the memorable interview between Sir Colin Campbell and Havelock. This occurred on the 17th of November. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th our guns were employed in firing at and shelling the palace, preparatory, it was supposed, to an attack on the city, in which the enemy still clustered in swarms. But it was soon found that, although Sir Colin had a sufficient force perhaps to execute this manoeuvre with success, yet in attempting it he must lose an enormous proportion of his army, and possibly be unable to escort the ladies and wounded to Cawnpore. Every consideration gave way to this most paramount one. It was by no means an easy matter to move the ladies out of the place. The police was not taken; the enemy were still pouring in a musketry fire from all directions; and one of their guns firing round shot proved very troublesome. However, the operation commenced on the 21st, was completed on the 22nd, and on the evening of that day the force retired. The rear-guard was formed by the Lucknow defenders, under the command of General Outram.

On the 24th, without being in the slightest degree molested, the force retired on Alambagh, whence the road to Cawnpore was open. On the day following Outram's rear guard rejoined them, and Havelock died.

On the 27th Sir Colin set out from Alambagh, on his return to Cawnpore, leaving Sir James Outram with a thousand men to hold the former place. The line of march, including, besides the troops, ladies, wounded, and camp followers, extended over eight miles, and the rear guard never came up till the following morning. On the 27th they marched fourteen miles, and on the 28th they left their ground at 7 a.m., marched for twelve hours—thirty miles—without intermission. The troops, tired and hungry, were delighted at the approach of food and rest; but many got none. Sir Colin Campbell had heard heavy firing in the direction of Cawnpore, and ordered the artillery and cavalry to push on without delay. A message too had reached him, to the effect that the Gwalior troops had attacked the place. Before chronicling the results of Sir Colin's movements, it may be as well to relate the events which had occurred at Cawnpore in his absence.

CANNORE.—GENERAL WINDHAM AND THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT.

Cawnpore had been left under the command of General Windham, the "hero of the Rodan." He had with him about 3,000 men, consisting of portions of the 34th, 64th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments, besides artillery. It is said that his orders from Sir Colin were on no account to risk an engagement. However that may be, he heard on the 20th that the Gwalior rebels were advancing on Cawnpore. On the 25th information reached him that the advanced guard had arrived at Pandu Nuddy, about eight miles from Cawnpore. These were not the Gwalior troops; they were Koor Singh's rabble, who, having been beaten out of Behar in August by Vincent Eyre, had since joined the Gwalior disciplined troops, and had come on as their advanced guard. General Windham, thinking they were the Gwalior troops, went out on the 26th to attack them, and after a contest of an hour and a-half's duration beat them. He thought most probably that this defeat had disorganised the rebels. At all events, all accounts agree that no precautions were taken against a surprise, and that our standing camp remained as though we were in a peaceful cantonment. But it would appear that the Gwalior men were rather enraged than discomfited. They had sent out Koor Singh's rabble as a "feeler," both to deceive Windham and to mask their own movements. They were near being successful. Finding from Windham's attack on Koor Singh that he was prepared to expect them from the east side of Cawnpore, they made a circuit, and on the morning of the 27th marched on the station from the westward. Instead, however, of attacking with promptitude, they contented themselves with assuming a threatening attitude at Nawabzunge, a suburb two miles from our camp. This enabled Windham to make preparation. He ordered out the troops, and marched to attack the rebels with a larger number of Europeans than the lamented Havelock ever had under his command. Our troops, accustomed to be led to victory, went on with their usual dash, the 64th, one of Havelock's victorious regiments, leading. They charged a battery, in the left centre of the enemy's line, and gained it, the enemy yielding to them at every step. "By advancing the other regiments to support the 64th," says our authority, "the victory would have been assured; but they were left alone, and the enemy closing on them with their left wing, they suffered very severely; they were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained. The want of a General was everywhere conspicuous; confusion reigned on all sides; no distinct orders were issued, and our troops beat a hasty, it may be called a disgraceful retreat, into the entrenchments, leaving standing camp, stores, camp equipage, and the entire station of Cawnpore to the west of the canal in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was proportionately heavy, and several of our men, and even some officers, fell alive into the hands of the enemy. It is stated in private letters that one of these was forthwith hanged, a second beaten to death with shoes, and a third tied to a cart-wheel, which in a few successive revolutions crushed him to death. Our camp and stores they burned, and that same evening advancing close to our entrenchment they took possession of and burned the whole of the cold weather clothing for our men, which had been stored up at Cawnpore."

On the following day the rebels attacked the entrenchment, commencing with a very heavy cannonade from the right and left of our line. Windham attempted a sortie, in which, after some hard fighting, the rebels managed to capture two guns, but our right were driven back with much loss. It was the sound of the firing on this day which reached the ears of Sir Colin Campbell: a messenger at the same time arrived with accounts of the critical state of Windham's party. Had the rebels at this time cut the bridge of boats, which affords the only means of communication with Oude, Sir Colin would have found it a difficult matter to cross the Ganges, but they let it remain, and by so doing were lost. The movements of the favourite Lieutenant of Sir Charles Napier were too prompt for them. With his artillery and cavalry, he marched thirty-eight miles in fifteen hours, crossed the Ganges by the bridge of boats on the night of the 28th; on the next day fell upon the rebels, drove them back (in a way which made the troops feel that they once more had a general at their head) into the town, and then returned to escort the ladies and wounded across the river. Although harassed in this operation by the rebels, who poured in a desultory fire from the town, and threatened on the left bank by the Oude insurgents, he in the space of two days successfully effected this very delicate operation. He did not at once attack the enemy. Commanding from the

entrenchment, the head of the road to Allahabad, he made arrangements for a safe retreat for the ladies, sick and wounded, as far as that station, remaining meanwhile on the defensive. On the morning of the 6th, the last wounded man having left the entrenchment, he turned his attention to the place, and at eleven o'clock moved out to attack them.

No details of this action have been received, but it is known that the enemy were totally and completely defeated. They lost immense quantities of stores, grain, bullock, and baggage, sixteen guns, and their camp. They were pursued that day for fourteen miles along the road to Kalpee, in a southerly direction. The chief then returned to Cawnpore, leaving Brigadier Hloppe Grant to follow up his success. His officer continued to attack the enemy, but the reverse, making a sudden detour, left the Kalpee road and endeavored to cross the Ganges into Oude. They reached Jorahat, 22 miles in the direct road from Cawnpore, but not having by the route they had taken. Here they procured boats, and were about to cross over their yet remaining guns, when our pursuing force appeared upon their rear. It was Brigadier Grant. He at once attacked them with great spirit, and after half an hour's cannonading took 15 guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, without losing a single man himself. The Brigadier alone was slightly wounded.

On Correspondent of the "Daily News" says that "with respect to General Windham's conduct on the 26th and 27th, there is but one opinion. By some it is said that he has been placed under arrest for going contrary to the express orders of his chief; by others, that disagreeing with the sentiments expressed by Sir Colin, he has thrown up his commission to the staff of the Indian army. But both these statements could be verified with ease. They may or may not be true; but this is certain, that Sir Colin found the camp on the 28th in a state of utter anarchy, and discipline almost at an end. He quickly restored both order and confidence."

CHITTAGONG AND DACCA.

On the 18th of November the three companies of the 34th at Chittagong broke out into mutiny, burnt their lines, blew up the magazine, plundered the treasury, and commenced a search for the Europeans. The latter escaped, chiefly in boats upon the river. The would-be murderers, sadly disappointed, released the convicts, turned them into pickpurses, and decamped. They moved steadily northward, and, finding their progress impeded by the women and sick, murdered them and pressed on. The magistrate of Chittagong, with some forethought, sent an express, announcing the mutiny, to Dacca. It was immediately arranged to disarm the two companies of the 73rd Native Infantry were stationed. Unfortunately, the sepoys heard of the mutiny even before the Europeans. They were consequently prepared. The European volunteers were ordered under arms, and on the 30th of November the work commenced. The volunteers disarmed all the scattered guards without resistance. A body of 100 English sailors then approached the sepoy barracks, and the Lieutenant in command of the sepoys advanced. He was immediately shot, and the sepoys began to work two fine six-pounders, which had been left in charge of native artillerymen. The sailors also had two howitzers. The sepoys opened a terrible fire of grape from the mass of musketry from the barracks, the verandah of which they had occupied. The sailors became exasperated, left the guns, and dashed upon in hand up the mound on which the barracks is built. They were repulsed with a warm fire; but the sepoys were driven headlong out of the barracks. Forty-one were killed on the spot, and of the 136 who got away many are supposed to be wounded. This body instantly began its march for the headquarters of the regiment at Julpigore, sixty miles north of Dacca, which contains a jail with 900 life convicts, and a Nujeeb guard.

BENARES.

The news from the Benares district is not favourable. Our frontier posts immediately in advance of Jaunpore and Azimgour were held by troops as late as by Jung Bahadur. Intermediate between this and Singarow was a portion of the 10th Foot, under the command of Colonel Longden, ready to co-operate with either body of Goorkhas. The rebel chiefs, by circulating lying reports of the state of our affairs at Delhi, managed to rouse the whole country against us. They distributed throughout the districts the information that we had possession of Delhi for three days, but that the Europeans having commenced to slaughter bullocks in the Hindoo temples, and pigs in the Mohametan mosques, the entire population rose, and, being joined by the Putteala and Sikh troops, drove them out again. The effect of these stories was tremendous. The lookers, or large landholders, crowded in numbers to the rebel camp, and the Nazim, who but a week before had been safely only in flight, found himself by these arts at the head of 15,000 well-armed and well-disciplined troops, and a park of artillery. To meet these, Colonel Longden had not 3,000 in his combined detachments. He therefore retired the Azimgour Goorkhas on to Jaunpore, to which place he marched himself. Jaunpore is forty miles in advance of Benares, and presents the only obstacle to the advance of the Goorkhas on that important city. Intelligence of the danger in which Colonel Longden's force was placed reached Calcutta before the account of Windham's disaster. Colonel Franks, lately commanding the 10th Foot, was immediately sent off to Benares, armed with power to stop any of the reinforcements proceeding towards Cawnpore. But he had only sent 200 men to reinforce Longden when the account of the defeat of the 27th of November reached Calcutta. Orders were instantly transmitted to push every available man to Cawnpore, as being the point most in danger; but Sir Colin's arrival saved us from the impending catastrophe, and the Jaunpore column has since been further reinforced.

Jung Bahadur has descended from his mountains with 9,000 picked men; he was expected at Azimgour.

CENTRAL INDIA.

In Central India there seems to be a fair chance of the rebellion being speedily crushed out. Colonel Durand, one of Lord Ellenborough's selections, has effectually beaten the enemy in the neighbourhood of Mundesore, and reports that they are now shut up within the walls of that town.

NARRATIVE OF THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

Brigadier Inglis, upon whom fell the command at Lucknow on the death of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, furnishes us with a narrative of events at Lucknow from the 29th of June last:—

"On the evening of that day," he says, "several reports reached Sir Henry Lawrence that the rebel army, by no very considerable force, would attack from Chibut (a small village about eight miles distant on the road to Fyzabad) on Lucknow on the following morning; and the late Brigadier-General therefore determined to make a strong reconnaissance in that direction, with the view, if possible, of meeting the force at a disadvantage, either at its entrance into the suburbs of the city, or at the bridge across the Gokul, which is a small stream intersecting the Fyzabad-road, about half-way between Lucknow and Chibut.

"The force destined for this service, and which was composed as follows, moved out at six a.m. on the morning of the 30th of June:—

"Artillery—four guns of No. 1—Horse light field battery; four ditto of No. 2—Oude field battery; two ditto of No. 3 ditto ditto; an 8-inch howitzer.

"Cavalry—Troop of volunteer cavalry; 120 troopers of detachments belonging to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments of Oude Irregular Cavalry.

"Infantry—300 of her Majesty's 32nd; 150 of 13th Native Infantry; 60 of 49th Native Infantry; 20 of 71st Native Infantry (Sikhs).

"The troops, misled by the reports of wayfarers—who stated there were few or no men between Lucknow and Chibut—proceeded somewhat farther than had been originally intended, and suddenly fell in with the enemy, who had up to that time eluded the vigilance of the advanced guard by concealing themselves behind a long line of trees in overwhelming numbers. The European force and howitzer, with the Native Infantry, had the foe in check for some time; and had the six guns of the Oude Artillery been faithful, and the Sikh Cavalry shown a better front, the day would have been won in spite of an immense disparity in numbers; but the Oude artillerymen and drivers were traitors: they overturned the guns into ditches, cut the traces of their horses, and abandoned them, regardless of the remonstrances and exertions of their own officers, of those of Sir Henry Lawrence's staff, headed by the Brigadier-General in person, who himself drew his sword upon these rebels. Every effort to induce

them to stand having proved ineffectual, the force exposed to a vastly superior fire of artillery, and completely out-flanked on both sides by an overwhelming body of infantry and cavalry, which actually got into our rear, was compelled to retire with the loss of the three pieces of artillery, which fell into the hands of the enemy, in consequence of the rank treachery of the Oude gunners, and with a very grievous list of killed and wounded. The next day, the gun ammunition was expended, and the almost total want of cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous.

"It remains to report the siege operations.

"It will be recollected that it was the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy not only the Residency, but also the fort called Mchhe Bhowan, an old dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were moreover commanded by many houses in the city.

"The untoward event of the 30th of June so far diminished the whole available force, that we had not a sufficient number of men remaining to occupy both positions. The Brigadier-General, therefore, on the evening of the 1st of July, signalled to the garrison of the Mchhe Bhowan to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at twelve p.m. the force marched into the Residency with their guns and treasure without the loss of a man; and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. It had not been for this wise and strategic measure, no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale; for the Mchhe Bhowan was commanded from other parts of the town, and was moreover differently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Mchhe Bhowan, has undergone in holding the position, is sufficient to show that, if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen.

"It is now my painful duty to relate the calamity which befel us at the commencement of the siege. On the 1st of July an eight-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Cooper, close to both; but without injury to either. His staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room. But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell which burst in the same room exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, received a contusion at the same time.

"Sir H. Lawrence, knowing that his last hour was fast approaching, directed me to assume command of the troops, and appointed Major Banks to succeed him in the office of chief commissioner. He lingered in great agony till the morning of the 4th of July, when he expired.

"The garrison had scarcely recovered this shock when it had to mourn the death of that able and respected officer, Major Banks, the officiating chief commissioner, who received a bullet through his head while examining a critical outpost on the 21st of July, and died without a groan.

"When the blockade was commenced, only two of our batteries were completed: part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency, they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol shot of our batteries, in immense force, and kept up an incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties. There was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded, who were lying in the banqueting hall, which had been turned into an hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and some women and children were shot dead in a room into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from twenty to twenty-five guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within fifty yards of our defences; but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them, while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns, in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. The enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches, about eight feet in depth, in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our sharpshooters could only see their heads while in the act of loading.

"The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 20th of July, on which day, at ten a.m., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defences at the Water Gate. The mine, however, which was close to the redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire, that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes' post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, but were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at two p.m. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th of August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of twenty feet. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the top of the brigade mess, that they bent a speedy retreat. While this operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders.

"On the 18th of August the enemy sprung another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. No less than eleven men were buried alive under the ruins, from whence it was impossible to exorcise them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of her Majesty's 32nd and 84th Foot.

"On the 5th of September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine, a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun, they advanced with large heavy scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall, gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, driven back with loss by hand grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprung another mine close to the brigade mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewn in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of cantonments. It will be perceived

that the enemy invariably commenced his attacks by the explosion of a mine, a species of offensive warfare, or the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated. But by countermining in all directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterranean advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labour, however, which devolved upon us in making these counter-mines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy.

"It would be impossible to crowd within the limits of a despatch even the principal events, much more the individual acts of gallantry, which have marked this protracted struggle. But I can conscientiously declare my conviction that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing musketry fire and cannonade. They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that too with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. All, therefore, had to stand to their arms and to remain at their posts. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted, up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue-duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however, that any word of mine will fail to convey any idea of what our fatigue and labours have been—labours in which all ranks and all classes, civilians, officers, and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, all have together handed the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullock, and all, accoutred with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military.

"During the early part of these vicissitudes, we were left without any information whatever regarding the position of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in, with the object of inducing our sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was of course entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers daily, calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned until the 26th day of the siege, when a pensioner came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately despatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city, two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn until the 29th August—or some thirty days later—that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements, and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram on the 25th of September.

"Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption, it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhoea; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been, perhaps, the most painful characteristics of the siege. I cannot refrain from bringing to notice the patient endurance and Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! have been made widows and their children fatherless in this cruel struggle. But all such seemed resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barber, and of Galt, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital."

The Governor-General has announced his intention to reward the heroic garrison, of whose deeds the above despatch, in the simple, unaffected language of a real soldier, gives a detailed account, with six months' batta.

HOW THE PUNJAB WAS SAVED.

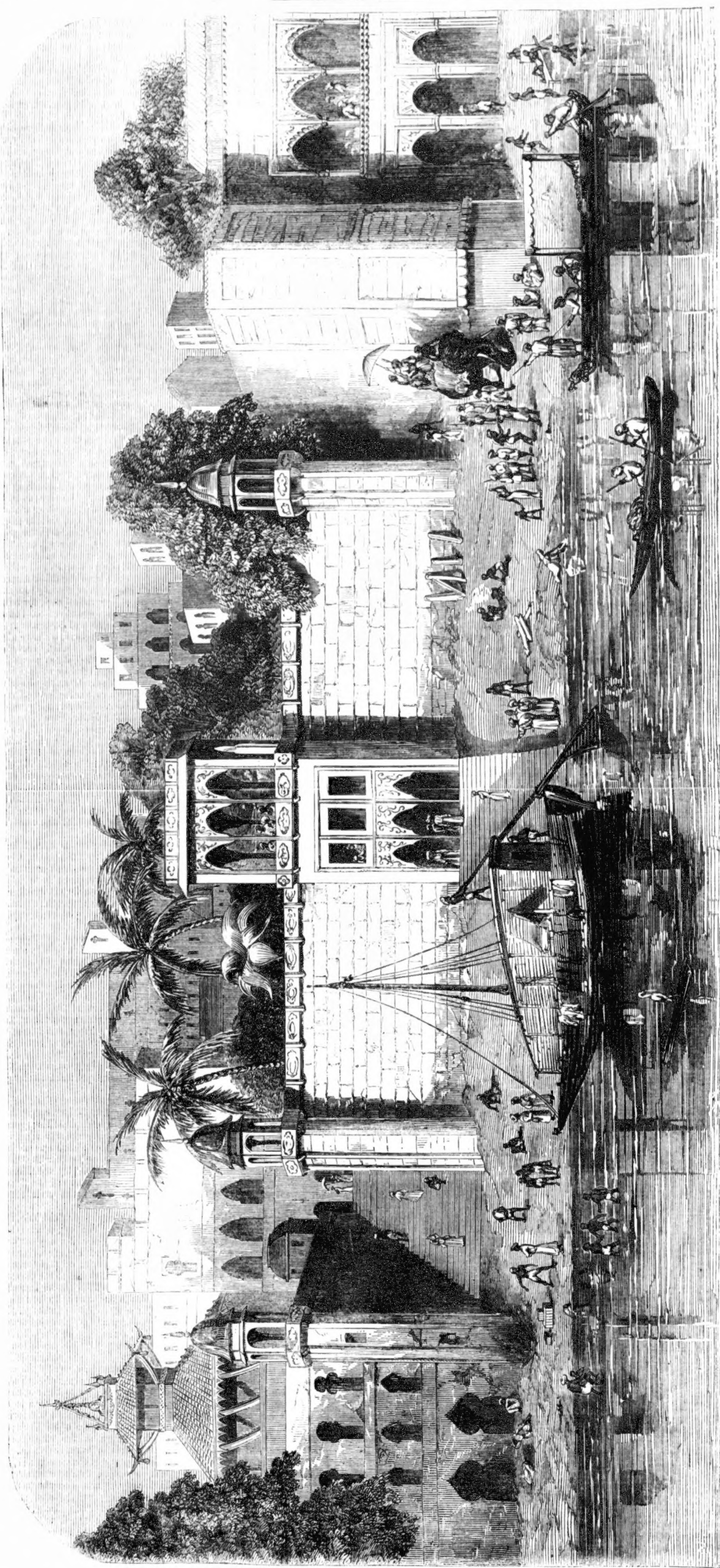
"Blackwood's Magazine" for this month has a very interesting letter from the Punjab, describing the measures taken by Mr. Montgomery (in the absence of Sir John Lawrence), for the disarming of the sepoys in the Punjab.

The first tidings of the mutiny of the troops at Meerut and their advance on Delhi reached Lahore on the morning of the 11th of May: next day came fresh reports of the massacre. On Lahore these tidings fell with portentous import. "This vast city, with its 90,000 inhabitants, could at a word give forth hundreds who would only be too ready to emulate the atrocities of the Meerut and Delhi monsters. Nor was it from the city alone that danger was to be apprehended. At the military cantonment of Meer-Meer, six miles off, were quartered four native regiments, three of infantry and one of cavalry, with comparatively but a small force of Europeans, consisting of the Queen's 81st, with two troops of horse artillery and four reserve companies of foot artillery. It was at this time unknown how far the native regiments in the Punjab might be tainted with the spirit of mutiny which had shown itself in those quartered in Bengal and the North-West Provinces."

In the absence of Sir John Lawrence the chief commissioner, it was resolved to deprive the natives troops of the Meer-Meer cantonment, of their ammunition and gun-caps, and to throw additional Europeans into the fort. As the day, however, advanced, intelligence was received that gave to the impending danger a more formidable character. It was discovered by an intelligent Sikh, a non-commissioned officer in the police corps, that a deep-laid conspiracy had been formed by the Meer-Meer native troops, involving the safety of the Lahore Fort and the lives of all the European residents in the cantonments and the civil station of Anarkullee.

"In order to make the character of this conspiracy intelligible, it is necessary to introduce a few remarks explanatory. The fort, which is situated within the city walls, is ordinarily garrisoned by one company of the European regiment, one company of foot artillery, and a wing of one of the native regiments from Meer-Meer, the chief object of this force in the citadel being to keep a check on the city, and to guard the Government Treasury. During the former half of May the 26th Native Infantry had furnished the wing on guard, which was in due course to be relieved on the 15th of the month by a wing of the 49th Native Infantry. It was arranged by the conspirators that while the wings of both regiments were in the fort together, in the act of relief, amounting to some 1,100 men, they were to rush on their officers, seize the gates, take possession of the citadel, the magazine, and the treasury; to overpower the small body of Europeans, some 80 men of her Majesty's 81st and 70 men of the artillery, not above 150 in all; and an empty hospital in the deserted lines at Anarkullee, close by, was to be set on fire as a signal to their comrades at Meer-Meer that their plot had succeeded. The rise was then to become general in cantonments, the guns to be seized, the central jail forced, its 2,000 prisoners liberated, and a promiscuous massacre of the Europeans to crown their triumph! Such was the nature of the conspiracy then partially disclosed, and subsequently discovered in its fuller details.

"To what extent this well-planned scheme might have succeeded, it is not necessary now to conjecture. For the seizure of the fort and magazine, the co-operation of the budmashes (vagabonds) of the city, and the massacre of the great body of Christian residents in the unprotected civil stations of Anarkullee, would most probably have been effected. Nor, as has been subsequently discovered, was this conspiracy confined to Lahore. It was as wide-spread as it was deep-laid. Ferozepore, Phillour, Jullundur, Umritsur, were included, as it is now confidently believed,



VIEW OF BENARES, FROM THE GANGES. — (FROM A SKETCH BY PRINCE SOLTYKOFF.)

The 45th and 57th Native Infantry at Eroozepore were to effect the seizure of that magazine, with its munitions of war, second only in amount to those of Delhi itself; Pailleur Fort, with its no inconsiderable magazine, and what was of even more importance, a position on the banks of the Sutlej of such strategical value as to entitle it fully to the description of the key of the Punjab—were to be taken possession of by the 3rd Native Infantry. Thus was it planned that the morning of the 15th of May was to see the chief British strongholds from the Ravee to the Sutlej in the hands of the mutineers, and the life of every Englishman at their mercy. But we have anticipated. The danger, even to the extent then discovered, was imminent, for on the issue of the struggle between order and mutiny at Lahore it was felt that the peace of the whole Punjab probably depended, and only a few hours remained in which it would be possible to counteract the plot and avert the catastrophe. In this emergency the original qualified measures agreed on in the morning appeared to Brigadier Corbett (in command at Meerut) to be wholly ineffectual; and in spite of the jealousy for the good name of their regiments, which, not unnaturally, perhaps, led their respective commanders to doubt the truth of the rumoured conspiracy, or to repudiate for their own men the charge of complicity, the Brigadier resolved on the bold, almost desperate, and unprecedented step of disarming the whole of the native troops in the station. To arrange for this *comp d'etat* with the strictest secrecy, lest a whisper of the plan should betray and ruin all, was the anxious work of that afternoon.

"It so happened that the gay world of Meerut, in the enjoyment of a fancied security, had selected that evening (12th of May) for a large

ball, which was to be given by the station to the officers of her Majesty's 81st Regiment, in acknowledgement of their proverbial hospitality. The discovery of this conspiracy made some of the authorities suggest the postponement of the ball; but it was wisely over-ruled, as any such change might have led the sepoys to infer the detection of their plot. So the ball took place; but it could scarcely be said of it, as of the far-famed ball at Brussels which preceded the Battle of Waterloo, that

"All went merry as a marriage-bell; for, not to mention an air of anxiety and gloom which the most devoted and lightest-hearted of the votaries of Terpsichore could not altogether shake off, the room itself betrayed signs of preparation, and every officer knew where to find his weapon in case of an attack. The evening, however, passed over undisturbed, and dancing was kept up till two o'clock in the morning. The scene then changed, with a short interval, from the ball-room to the parade-ground.

"Here the whole brigade, European and native, were, according to the orders of the previous day, assembled, avowedly to hear the general order read disbanding a portion of the 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, but really to enact a drama which for originality and boldness of design is without precedent in the annals of Indian history. To witness it Anarklee sent all her leading civilians, whose anxious faces betokened the momentous importance which was attached to its success. The general order was duly read at the heads of the several native regiments, when, as if to form a part of the brigade manoeuvres of the day, the whole of the troops were countermarched, so as to face backwards, on one side the native regiments at quarter-column distance and in front of them the 81st

Queen's (only five companies) in line, with the guns along their rear. Then came the critical moment. Lieutenant Wootta, adjutant of the 28th Native Infantry, advanced and read an address, explaining to the sepoys that the mutinous spirit which pervaded so many regiments down country had rendered it necessary to adopt measures, not so much for the sake of preserving untrammelled the names of regiments whose colours determined by the Brigadier to take from them the opportunity of ruining their own character should designing mutineers attempt to involve them in mutiny and its ruinous consequences. The order was then given to 'pile arms.' A slight hesitation and delay were perceptible among the 16th Grenadiers, to whom the order was first given; but it having been pre-arranged that while the address was being read to the sepoys the 81st should form into subdivisions and fall back between the guns, the 16th found themselves entrapped, not by a thin line of European soldiers, but by 12 guns loaded with grape and portfires burning; and heard the clear voice of Colonel Renny ordering his men to load, followed by the ominous ring of each raised as it drove home its bullet. Conviction was carried to the heart of the wavering; they suddenly piled arms—also did the 49th Native Infantry and the portion of the 26th Light Infantry, while the 8th Cavalry unbuckled and dropped their sabres.

"That were some 2,500 native soldiers disarmed in the presence of scarcely 600 Europeans, and were marched off to their lines comparatively harmless."

THE CITY OF BENARES

BENARES, the Holy City of the Hindus, and one of the most ancient in India, lies upon the northern bank of the Ganges, at the point where it receives the waters of the two small tributaries, the Buma and Awa, from whose united names is derived that of the town. All junctions of other rivers with the Ganges are sacred, but that of the Jumna and the invisible Seriswatee at Allahabad, surpasses all others in holiness. Nevertheless, Benares, from having been the spot where Mahadeo (if we are not mistaken) made his last *avatar*, or incarnate appearance on the earth, is so peculiarly sanctified, that, according to Hindu belief, all persons who live within a circuit of five miles—even the abhorred Mussulman and the beef-eating English—go to paradise, whether they wish it or no.

The English cantonments encircle the old Hindu city. Owing to the deep dry beds of the small rivers, scarring the rather arid level which it covers, the settlement has not the home-like, pleasing features of others in Hindostan. There are a few handsome private mansions, a spacious church, and the new Sanscrit College, which is considered the finest modern edifice in India. To those who are familiar with the East India Company's efforts in this line, such an opinion will not raise very high expectations. The college is a Gothic cross—a reminiscence of Oxford—and is built of the soft rose-coloured sandstone of Cuenar.

As a city, Benares presents a more picturesque and impressive whole than either Delhi or Lucknow, though it has no such traces of architectural splendour as those cities. The streets are narrow and crooked, but paved with large slabs of sandstone; the houses are lofty, substantial structures of wood, with projecting storeys and at every turn the eye

rests upon the gilded conical domes of a Hindoo temple, or the tall minaret of a Mahometan mosque. It is a wilderness of fantastic buildings, in which you are constantly surprised by new and striking combinations and picturesque effects of light and shade.

The Golden Pagoda, a great temple of Mahadeo, is built of red sandstone, which seems to have grown darker and richer by age; and, by contrast with the blazing gold of its elaborate spires, has a wonderfully gorgeous appearance. The style of architecture is essentially the same in all Hindoo temples. The body of the structure is square and massive, enclosing the shrine of the god. From a cornice of great breadth, and often covered with sculptured ornaments, rises a tall spire, of parabolic outlines, which has the look of being formed by an accretion of smaller spires of similar form. It has a general resemblance to a pine-needle or rugged pine-cone.

The Ganges flows past shattered palaces, sunken quays, temples thrown prostrate, or leaning more threateningly than the belfry at Pisa, among a wilderness of fantastic and magnificent forms. Broad stone ghauts (flights of steps) covered the bank, rising from the river to the bases of stately buildings, fifty or sixty feet above. The Ganges here makes a broad bend to the northward; and from these ghauts, near the centre, are seen on either hand the horns of the crescent-shaped city, with their sweeps of temples, towers, and minarets glittering in the sun.

SCENES AT CAWNPORE.

A CORRESPONDENT in Calcutta has furnished us with two sketches which we this week engrave. The first—representing the scene of confusion within the entrenchments at Cawnpore, at the outbreak of the mutiny, and when the rumour of the treason of Nena Sahib first reached the bewildered residents—derives additional interest from having been sketched according to the vivid description, and under the direction of one of Sir Hugh Wheeler's "native domestic servants, who was allowed to leave the enclosure as soon as dearth of provisions began to make itself felt, and who has since been highly useful in tracing out and denouncing the principal promoters of the subsequent siege and treachery, many of whom still remain in concealment in the scattered villages of the district. Our correspondent, a young railway engineer, accompanied an infantry picket, which discovered and captured several notorious ruffians, and destroyed the villages which harboured them.

The second engraving—which was sketched on the spot—represents the ejection of the inhabitants by our troops. It was necessary forcibly to prevent some of the distracted people from throwing themselves into the flames.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—A message from Alexandria of Dec. 25 says:—"The passage of English troops continues consecutively, with the assistance of the Egyptian Government. The company has taken the proper measures for insuring the regularity of the service. The railway stops at twenty-five miles on this side of Suez, and to enable the troops to accomplish the remaining distance the Company has hired 1,100 asses from an Armenian. The Viceroy has just authorised the purchase 1,200 horses of the country for the cavalry in India."

THE SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE was felt at St. Denis du Lig, in Algiers, on the 19th ult. The oscillation lasted about fifteen seconds, and the direction was from the S.W. This shock, although violent, caused no accident.



SCENE IN THE ENTRENCHMENTS AT CAWNPORE, ON THE FIRST SUSPICION OF NENA SAHIB'S TREACHERY.



EJECTION OF NATIVES FROM A BURNING VILLAGE IN THE CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

GENERAL WALKER ARRESTED.

WALKER, the Filibuster General, having sailed from Mobile in the *Fashion* steamer, succeeded, as our last accounts reported, in eluding the cruisers commissioned to intercept him, and in landing with his little band of buccaniers on the Nicaraguan coast. As the design of the expedition had been perfectly notorious, and its illegality beyond all doubt, orders had been formally issued by the United States Government that it should if possible be stopped. Off the very point where Walker landed—Punta Arenas—lay an American ship of war—the *Saratoga*—the commander of which, however, could not satisfy himself, after overhauling the *Fashion*, that he would be justified in seizing her, and the General therefore disembarked his forces without interruption, and proceeded to execute his projects. In virtue of his pretensions he styled his followers the "Army of Nicaragua;" himself "Commander-in-Chief" and "President" of the State; and, by way of symbolising all these claims, and expressing the position he had assumed, he hoisted the Nicaraguan flag at his headquarters at Punta Arenas, by the mouth of the river San Juan.

Meantime a good deal of remark was occasioned by the success of such a venture, and the commander of the *Saratoga* seems presently to have thought that it would not do to let the General alone. The United States cruisers had been strictly charged to intercept the expedition by all means legitimately at their command. They had failed in this attempt, and Walker, in fact, had been too adroit for them; but there he was still, under their very eyes, within reach of their guns, and with his mission and character unmistakably displayed. Could nothing be done under such circumstances? Captain Chatard thought he did see a chance of action, and so he made demonstrations with his guns and sent officers on shore to parley. Walker, however, fully comprehended the advantages of his position, and gave Captain Chatard to understand that if any of his men approached the Nicaraguan "camp" otherwise than through challenge and answer, according to the usages of war, they would be fired upon. The end of it was that the *Saratoga* did not proceed to actual force, and the Filibuster General commenced his operations by detaching parties on various services, seizing positions, capturing steamers, and so forth. Presently, however, a new complexion was given to the affair.

On the 6th of December the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, with Commodore Paulding on board, arrived off Punta Arenas, and was followed on the same day by the British ships *Brunswick* and *Leopard*. Shortly afterwards the American steamer *Fulton* joined the squadron, so that Walker stood in presence of an overpowering force. Two days after his arrival Commodore Paulding brought the guns of the *Saratoga* to bear upon the Filibusters' headquarters, sent his flag-captain ashore with 400 men from the *Wabash*, and summoned Walker to surrender. The freebooting General showed his discretion in avoiding a hopeless conflict, hauled down his flag, gave himself up as a prisoner, and passed with the chief portion of his army into the peaceful custody of the United States' officers. Commodore Paulding sent him on his parole to New York, there to deliver himself up to the proper officer, the United States' Marshal, a condition which the General duly fulfilled. The Marshal carried his prisoner to Washington, but there the authorities declined to recognize the capture, and Walker was released!

The ground for this exceeding delicacy is, that Commodore Paulding was not authorised to make an armed descent on Nicaragua (a friendly Power), except on the requisition of the lawful authorities; and that in landing in arms on the Nicaraguan territory, for the purpose of capturing Walker, the Commodore was guilty of the same offence as the General. Walker, of course, makes the most of his position, and demands to be carried back to the Isthmus in a United States' vessel, and to have his flag saluted by the guns of the said ship after he has been reinstated in his former quarters on shore! As for poor Commodore Paulding, he is ordered home to be tried by court-martial.

This affair places the American Government in an awkward position. As the "Times" observes—"That he was captured by an unlawful act is beyond a question; but it is also beyond a question that he himself had committed a similar act, and with bad motives too. If the American Government proceeds rigorously against Commodore Paulding for the violation of the Nicaraguan territory, how can it leave General Walker scot free, who also violated the same territory with far worse intent? If the illegality of the arrest emboldens Walker to demand restoration of the *status quo*, what may not the Government of Nicaragua demand after the self-conviction of this General by his late descent on their coasts? The American Government, in whose power and under whose control the Filibuster has now been placed, proclaimed their estimate of his expedition by issuing formal orders for his stoppage; and it would be the extreme of absurdity to argue that they should now carry him back and place him in the identical position which they stand bound to debar him by all means in their power from ever attaining."

Great excitement has been created in America by this affair; and the enlistment of filibusters for Walker's next expedition progresses rapidly. Eight hundred had already left Texas for Nicaragua, and at New York about 1,400 only awaited transport.

WRECK OF THE CATHERINE ADAMSON.—TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

THE Catherine Adamson, Aberdeen clipper, of 886 tons, was commanded by Captain Stuart. About nine p.m. on Friday, October 29th, she was off Sydney Heads (the scene of the wreck of the *Da bar*), and signalled for a pilot. It was then a moonlight night, sea moderate, and the wind blew down the harbour. The pilot endeavored to get on board, but the ship worked badly, and missed stays off the Inner North Head. The anchors were let go, and blue lights burnt. They were seen from the steamer *Williams*, the captain of which made an attempt to take the Catherine Adamson in tow, but a hard squall and heavy swell setting in from the southward compelled him to cast off the warp, and the vessel struck. The life-boat was now lowered (the gig having previously reached the steamer), and Captain Stuart went away in her, promising to return or get the *Williams* to approach nearer; this, however, he did not accomplish, the boat being swamped soon after reaching the steamer, which then bore away to the opposite side of the harbour, to fetch boats from the pilot station, her own being useless. On her return, the ill-fated Catherine Adamson was nearly broken up, and all souls on board, numbering twenty-one (including the pilot) had perished.

A coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of the persons named in this inquiry were caused by an error in judgment displayed by the late Mr. Pilot Hawkes in attempting to bring the ship Catherine Adamson into harbour during the unfavorable state of the weather at the time, and that through that error the lives were lost. The jury would remark, that it is their impression that the late Mr. Pilot Hawkes's boat's crew should not have left the ship when they did without the orders of their employer, thereby rendering themselves culpable. They also think that some further efforts should have been made with the lifeboat to save, if possible, more lives of the late passengers and crew."

FRAUD IN AUSTRALIA.—Letters from Australia reveal an extensive fraud, which it is feared will meet with further success before its perpetrators can be arrested. The Australian Joint Stock Bank at Sydney received by post a communication purporting to be addressed to them from London by Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., nominating the bank their agents at Sydney, and requesting a credit for £15,000 or £20,000 to be opened in favour of Mr. Francisco Antonio de Miranda, for whom the same mail brought several letters addressed to the care of the bank. This Mr. Miranda was at Sydney at the time, and duly availed himself of the credit, drawing £20,000, and giving the bank bills on Baring's for the amount. The whole operation was a fraud. Messrs. Baring have never addressed any letter to the Australian Bank at Sydney, and that which the bank received must have been sent by some accomplice of Miranda's in London. Evidently, therefore, a deliberate and long-prepared scheme is on foot which will be further carried out at other places. It appears by the present advices that Miranda, who is assumed to be a native of Portugal, stated his intention of proceeding from Sydney to Macao and Hong-Kong, whence he would return to London and Lisbon.

THE FITZPATRICK ISLANDERS.—His Excellency Sir W. Denison went from Sydney lately to visit Norfolk Island. On his arrival there the Fitzpatrick islanders were short of provisions, and Sir William went on to Auckland, in her Majesty's ship *Iris*, for supplies. On his return to the island he promulgated a simple code of laws, appointing also a chief magistrate and two subordinate officers.

A YOUNG PRINCE OF MOROCCO has tried his hand at getting up a revolution; but lost his life, and the lives of several of his followers, without causing any serious danger to the Emperor of that state.

THE PROPHET OF THE CAFFRES.

By a late mail we have the following account of the unhappy condition to which the Caffre "prophet" has brought his people:—"After the last Caffre war, the natives, exhausted but not defeated, sued for peace, which was readily granted. The Caffres submitted to be sent from their pasture lands and hunting grounds within the colony, having the Keiskamma for their boundary, and were located in suitable places beyond that river within what is termed British Caffraria. They submitted to this extradition with bad grace. Their cattle, of which they had vast herds, accompanied them, and for a time they set themselves steadily to work to increase their property, and to recover their strength, with the full determination once more to engage in a struggle with the white men. This determination was well known to the colonial authorities; and silently and efficiently the governor, Sir George Grey, prepared to meet the storm. A large body of Royal troops were collected, burgher forces were enrolled, ready at a moment's notice to take the field, and the German Legion arrived from England.

For some reason, however, the Caffres were disinclined to themselves; but suddenly a prophet arose from the kraal of Krel, the paramount chief, who declared that it was revealed to him that all their ancestors were on a certain day to rise from the dead, and, joining with the braves ready for the fight, in one fell onslaught destroy for ever the rule of the white man in Caffreland. It was, moreover, necessary to provide food for the tens of thousands about to visit them, and this only could be done by every proprietor immediately destroying every head of cattle in his possession, when for every bullock so destroyed twelve others should appear on the day of resurrection; and for every sack of corn committed to the flames double the quantity should be brought to light on the appearance of the ancients.

This monstrous absurdity was believed, thousands and thousands of bullocks were destroyed, and tons and tons of corn consumed. The believers in the prophet frantically attacked the unbelievers, forcibly destroying their cattle, and vehemently upbraiding them for delaying by their unbelief the advent of those who were to aid in the one great object.

The day at last arrived, a dead stillness reigned over Caffreland, the people sat in the doors of their kraals fully accoutred for war, ready to receive their expected guests, and the bullock kraals and corn pits were left open for the much-wished-for occupants; but the day passed over and nothing transpired; all was consternation and dismay. The prophet was again consulted, when the arch-impostor declared that the spirits were dissatisfied, because all had not followed their directions—some had hid their cattle, and had not destroyed them. Then again went forth the edict to destroy, and again the task of butchery commenced, and thousands more were recklessly and wastefully slaughtered.

In the meantime the Governor had collected his troops around him, feeling that when driven to despair their chief's object would be gained, and, pointing to the corn fields and cattle pounds of the colony, he would lead them again to that land which they had so often before devastated with rapine and murder.

The power of hunger began to be felt and its effects to show themselves; petty irruptions were nightly made into the colony. Escorts were attacked on the public roads; travellers plundered and murdered, and many atrocities committed; everything showed that a crisis was at hand. Sir George Grey, firm in his purpose of forbearance, strong in the belief that their own measures would more effectually destroy the power of the Caffres than any armed interference of his, added his time. The Caffre irruptions were promptly repelled, and property was protected by the judicious distribution of the troops.

The next predicted day arrived, and with it end howling and despair were heard over all Caffreland. The unhappy wretches too late saw their folly, and the chiefs too late found their mistake. For a few days great excitement prevailed, for the prophet had disappeared. The troops were kept in a state of constant readiness; but hunger began to take effect, and, feeling their own hopeless misery, the Caffres threw themselves on their foes, not to exterminate and destroy, but for help and mercy, and they who had but a few days before breathed nothing but destruction, humbly and abjectly sought food for themselves and little ones.

Their appeal was not made in vain; upwards of 25,000 have been received within the colony, and are allowed to work for their food; but more than double that number are supposed to have perished from hunger. The Caffre race is almost extinct, and the land is desolate; and the last "Gazette," bringing information of the pathetic appeal of Krel, their great chief, to the governor, to save his wives and little ones from starvation, and offering his eternal adherence to the British government, and of the formal surrender of Sandilli of his chieftainship, proves that this fearful visitation has now reached their highest, and that for the present the prospect of peace for the colony is most promising.

THE GERMAN LEGION AT THE CAPE.—General Stutterheim, on returning to Europe from the Cape, published a farewell address to the officers and soldiers of the Legion. The General observes, that since the landing of the Legion in Africa, a period of six months, twenty German locations have sprung up. Gardening and husbandry have everywhere commenced, and many of them have already become the proprietors of homesteads. The same vigour, he observes, which established a colony in so short a period, was a guarantee of its permanency, which was the more certain as thousands of German emigrants were expected in a few months, in order to put the finishing stroke to the work which the Legion has commenced. A general order announces that the Governor has consented to General Stutterheim's retirement, subject to the Queen's approbation. Colonel Woodridge succeeds to the command of the Legion; Major Crampton retains the command of one division of the Legion in South Africa until further orders. The general has ordered the release of all who have been sentenced to imprisonment by court-martial for breach of discipline; those guilty of graver offences being excluded from this pardon.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—The last mail brings tidings of another fearful persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. This last persecution, which followed the expulsion of a number of Frenchmen from the capital in July last, seems to be more severe than any by which it had been preceded. Thirteen persons had been put to death; between 50 and 60 had been subjected to the ordeal of the tangena, or poison water, under which eight had died, nearly 60 were bound in chains, of whom two had died; while a number more had been reduced to slavery. The severity of the persecution rendering communication from the sufferers exceedingly painful, few particulars have as yet been received. The French and other foreign traders have not been molested in their commercial pursuits on the coast.

COLLISION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH AT MADAGASCAR.—A rather serious collision has occurred on the coast of Madagascar, between an English cruiser and a French ship taking Africans on board to work at the *Lie de la Reunion*. Angry feelings are thought to be created by this right of search on the east coast of Africa, and it is said that Russian influence seeks to envenom the affair.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Cayenne, of December 3, says:—"The *Orion*, of Nantes, which was despatched by Capt. Chevalier from the western coast of Africa on Oct. 11, with 251 negro labourers on board, arrived in this port on Nov. 20. She lost but five during the passage; they died of dysentery. Everybody was delighted with the fine appearance of the men, and the principal inhabitants of the colony are preparing a petition to the French government, praying that a great many more such men may be sent to them, as 2,000 more negroes would not be sufficient to supply the demand." It is said that a communication has taken place between the French Ambassador in London and the English Government on the immigration into the French colonies of free negroes; that several facts which are stated to have taken place on the West Coast of Africa, and disapproved by the local authorities, were mentioned, and a request made that similar things should not in future be permitted.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—H.M. steamer *Sappho* was cruising on the West Coast of Africa when she saw a ship which she chased, and drove on shore. The *Sappho*, being unable to approach, owing to the shoaling of the water, the boats were ordered out, on seeing which the crew of the slave vessel took to their boats, and made for the land, after throwing on board several hundred negroes. On the boats coming up to the ship, she was found still to contain about 400, who were conveyed on board the commodore's ship, which happened to be in company, and carried to Sierra Leone. It being impossible to get the ship off the reef, she was burned to the water's edge, in effecting which the *Sappho*'s men were fired upon by the piratical villains from the shore. About one half of the unfortunate creatures thrown on board were observed to reach the land, the remainder were drowned.

A LAW HAS BEEN PROMULGATED IN DENMARK, allowing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent, the legal rate in that country, to be taken in pursuance of private contracts. In other words, the Danish Government has provisionally suspended the usury-laws.

DEATH OF REDSCHID PACHA.

REDSCHID PACHA, the Sultan's ablest servant, died on the 6th instant, somewhat suddenly, having been ill only three days, and no danger being apprehended from his illness. He was only fifty-six years of age.

Mustapha Redschid Pacha was the son of a wealthy Turk. He shared in the reforms executed by the late Sultan, and acquired an influence over his son which he kept to the last. In early life he had powerful patrons in Ali Pacha and Seim Pacha, serving with the latter in the campaign of 1829, and taking part in the negotiations that led to the treaty of Constantinople. He afterwards served in Egypt, was one of the negotiators in 1834, and was made Grand Vizier, for the first time, by Sultan Mismoud. Failing to retain power, he was sent as Turkish Minister to Paris; and here it was that he negotiated on the part of Turkey the quadruple treaty that gave such offence to France and saved Egypt to the Sultan. Redschid Pacha was in constant opposition to Russia, and a zealous supporter of the reform party in his own country. While Minister for Foreign Affairs, he bore a chief part in the promulgation of the *Tanzimat* of Gulhane, which has been called the Turkish Bill of Rights. He had been ambassador at London as well as at Paris. He had been six times Grand Vizier, and whether in or out of office he constantly exercised a great influence over the Sultan, and the Sultan rewarded him with wealth, paid his debts once or twice, and gave him a son a daughter in marriage. Redschid Pacha was the intimate friend of Lord Stratford. "People have talked," says the "Times," "as if Redschid were the mere creature of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, placed in office by the Ambassador to do his bidding. Nothing can be further from the truth. Redschid Pacha, a man distinguished by shrewdness and tenacity of purpose, was not likely to be the mere creature of any one. His abilities and his power with the Sultan made his assistance as useful as his enmity would have been formidable. The British Ambassador and he were usually in alliance simply because they had common views of policy. Lord Stratford supported Redschid because Redschid acted steadily on principles which this country has for many years past upheld; and Redschid consulted the Ambassador because he knew that the Ambassador could give him more disinterested advice than any other diplomatist."

IRELAND.

RAYING MAD.—The "Dublin Nation" though it laments the death of Hayes, looks, exults in Windham's reverse, and says:—"We shall probably hear, in a few days, that amidst such a scene of exultation as Lucknow has not witnessed since the days of Aliverdi Khan, the royal standards once more wave proudly over the glittering turrets of the Motee Mahal. From end to end of all the emancipated land the news will ring out like a shout of joy, and a great national jubilee celebrate the day that saw the city of the King in the hands of his victorious army. It means in effect that in Oude the insurrection has been crowned with success. The chain has, indeed, been 'riven'; it only remains to be seen how whether the liberated people will let 'tyranny bind it again.'"

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—A meeting was held on Saturday to submit for the sanction of the master, offers of compromise which have been made by certain shareholders of the bank, and which were approved by the official manager, and by the representatives of the shareholders. Mr. Francis Scully, who held 175 shares, proposed to pay £2,000 in full discharge of his liabilities to the bank. The proposition was opposed on behalf of the Newcastle Bank; but the master having looked over Mr. Scully's statement of his property, said that he thought any further litigation in the case of that gentleman would not be judicious. The net income of his estate was £300 a year, which had been calculated at ten years' purchase. He (the master) thought the creditors were very fortunate in getting the £2,000. He thought he should accept the offer. The English shareholders offered £5,000 by way of compromise; but, after some discussion, the consideration of their case was postponed. The next offers were £10,000 by Mr. Vincent Scully and £5,500 by Mr. J. Hone. The master also postponed his decision in these cases, observing at the same time that, under all the circumstances, he thought it would be better to accept the offers.

THE IRISH ELEMENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The "Banner of Ulster" says:—"It appears that a considerable portion of the stock in-trade of some Irish papers consists in the idea that the majority of the British army is composed of true-born Milesians and faithful Romanists. This fancy is prominently thrust forward whenever a return of killed and wounded is published after an engagement, and that with the object of putting in a claim for Ireland to a larger share than her sister countries to Patriotic, Indian, and other public funds, towards which Catholic Ireland contributes so sparingly and ungraciously. There is no doubt that a due proportion of Irishmen have the glory of fighting Britain's battles, and the misfortune of getting knocked on the head, in common with Englishmen and Scotchmen; but any military statistician, from returns of indubitable authenticity, that the number of natives of Ireland in all branches of the military service is no more than 366 to the 1,000. We have in Belfast garrison, at this moment, portions of no fewer than four regiments—the 40th, 58th, and 65th Foot, and the Forthshire and Kincardineshire Militia—amounting in all to upwards of 1,000 rank and file. Of this whole force, not more, we are assured, than one-fifth of the privates are Irish. In two of the deos the proportion is still less, and in the third it falls below one-tenth of the strength."

THE PROVINCES.

MODEL WIFE FOR A CONSTABLE.—At Lancaster, two bad characters assaulted a constable, named Deane, because he interfered with them in breaking the peace; he was kicked and struck till he fell insensible, the men declaring they would "finish" him. The noise of the disturbance drew many of the neighbours to their chamber windows, and, amongst others, the wife of Deane, who lived but a few yards from the spot. She got out of the window, and rushed to his assistance, although she was but a feeble, and had been confined only a fortnight before. With an energy almost superhuman, she pulled off one, and, laying hold of the other's hair as he was beating her insensible husband, she pushed the ruffian over and kicked him on the face. The cries of the women at the windows, and the arrival of several men half-dressed, now induced the prisoners to run away. Both the ruffians were captured and sentenced to imprisonment.

WHAT COMES OF DRUNKENNESS.—A man named Mcrray has been committed to prison at Oidham, for an alleged attempt to cut his wife's throat. The woman went, according to her own statement, on New Year's day, with her mother, to a public-house, and had some beer. As they passed another public-house, three men knocked her mother down, and assaulted the complainant. Her husband, who was inside drinking, hearing the cries, rushed out. Leaving him with the men, she went into the house, and a minute or two after he rushed in, and, charging her with familiarity with one of the men, knocked her down. He afterwards pulled her by the hair, and, after sharpening a table-knife, he knelt down upon her breast, and inflicted five slight wounds on her neck, and two on her hand. The prisoner denied most positively that he had attempted to use the knife against his wife, stating that he took it up to cut some bread for the children, when she rushed at him to pull his hair, but he pushed her back with his hand. He added that he had paid five or six times to save her from going to prison for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, but, notwithstanding that, she constantly spent his wages in drink, and starved her four children. The surgeon who examined the woman testified to the wounds being very trivial indeed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—The depression in the manufacturing districts appears to have taken a gratifying turn, and affairs begin to tend upwards. This is the case more especially as regards the north-west. In North Lancashire many mills which had stopped or were running short time have resumed, and are now working full time.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Knowles, a gentleman of independent means happened to catch a train which was passing into the Thelwall station of the Warrington and Stockport Railway. He ran so safely, that he was unable to stop himself, owing perhaps to his being destitute of one arm; and he plunged into the station and fell on the railway in front of the advancing engine. The locomotive passed over both his legs. The unfortunate man appeared to be for the moment unconscious of his injuries; for on the stoker running up to his assistance, Mr. Knowles held out his hand with some money, and requested the man to get him a ticket. A surgeon was in the train, and promptly applied ligatures to the wounded limbs; but he expired in little more than three hours after the accident.

SHOCKING MURDER AT WESTFIELD.—The wife and children of Albert Stoube were lately found murdered in their house. The children were in bed with their throats cut, and Mrs. Stoube was lying on the floor with her throat cut also. Stoube's clothes were found covered with blood. He was seen to leave the house on Tuesday week, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The neighbours, suspecting something wrong, climbed up to the bed-room window and discovered the murder. Stoube is a native of Switzerland, and a cigar-maker by trade.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Four men (three of them brothers) were going down the shaft of a colliery, at Killamash, when the rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom. Two of them were killed on the spot, and the remaining two died after lingering in great pain for about half-an-hour. On the night previous to the accident a fire was made near the rope, to thaw some frozen water. The fire communicated with the rope, which was scorched, but apparently not damaged so as to make it unsafe. This had come to the ears of the men, and some of them at first refused to descend the pit until it was ascertained that the rope was safe. Others were more adventurous, and the descent was made in safety by the great bulk of them; but to the last four it proved fatal.

TOWN AND GOWN.—It has always been the custom for the mayor and sheriffs of Oxford, upon their election, to take an oath not to interfere in any manner whatever with the rights and privileges of the University. This year the ceremony has been omitted as useless and obsolete, greatly to the displeasure of the University authorities, who talk of enforcing its observance by course of law.

STRIKE OF PAUPERS AT MANCHESTER.—The paupers of the Chorlton Union, Manchester, employed on the farm at Withington, to the number of about 350, struck work on Friday week (the 8th), and marched in a body to the offices of the guardians, in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, to seek an interview. On arriving at the offices, the men were drawn up on the opposite side of the street, and a deputation of four of their number went inside. On being admitted, the deputation sent a note to the chairman to ask that the four pound loaf usually supplied to them in lieu of wages for their labour on the Union farm, should be reduced in price from 6d. to 5d. They also demanded that a loaf should be given to Sunday as well as for each of the other days of the week. The letter having been read to the board, the deputation were called in, and were heard at some length in support of their requests. They were ultimately informed that the guardians had agreed to reduce the nominal value of the four pound loaf from 6d. to 5d., but they positively declined to give a loaf for the Sunday, saying that the men already received a loaf for each of six days, although they were upon the farm but five days per week. If the cold weather should return, the guardians would consider the matter, and meanwhile the reduced price would enable the men to purchase another loaf on Sunday. On hearing this, the deputation quitted the room, and the whole of the men returned to their work.

THE SHORHAM POISONING CASE.—Thomas Puttick, who survived long enough to throw some little light upon this case, died on Friday week. It was at first hoped that he would have recovered; and, indeed, he was going on very well, when suddenly ulceration appeared in his throat; the pulse became weak, feeble, and intermittent, then the brain became affected, and eventually the unfortunate man became so violently delirious, that two men found it difficult to hold him down in bed. During this time he talked incessantly, but nothing escaped him which could lead to the belief that he knew more of how the poison got into the pudding than he stated when under examination. His symptoms continued to become more aggravated until Friday afternoon, when he died. That the melancholy affair was entirely the result of accident is scarcely to be doubted; though on the inquest, which was resumed on Puttick's death, a witness deposed that on the Saturday after the poison was taken, he asked the deceased if it was true that the arsenic had been found by Mr. Fuller, the surgeon, in the chest upstairs? Deceased replied that it was true. Witness then said, "But that was not where you told me you generally kept it." Deceased then said, "I shifted it." Witness asked him why? Deceased answered, "Well, old wife, you know every one would have blamed me if it had been found in the usual place." The verdict of the jury was tantamount to "accidental death," but they found that Thomas Puttick was guilty of great negligence in leaving arsenic in a cupboard which was accessible to his family, his wife being subject to fits, which had a tendency to weaken her intellect.

DEATH FROM MALARIA.—On Sunday, the 27th of December, Mrs. Horlock, wife of the Rev. Dr. Horlock, vicar of Box, near Bath, was taken ill. On the following Tuesday, her sister, Miss Sudell, who came on a visit to the vicarage, was also taken ill; and before evening the cook, the housemaid, the footman, and charwoman, were seized with the same symptoms of sickness and vomiting. They all gradually recovered, except Mrs. Horlock and Miss Sudell. They grew worse and worse; and on Saturday the latter died; on Sunday, the former. The physicians who attended them were of opinion that the cause of death was a low gastric fever, caused by malaria. Now, the vicarage adjoins the churchyard; and it appears that only a few days before being seized with the fever Mrs. Horlock complained of effluvia. Whether this arose from the churchyard or from the drains of the house into which the graveyard filters, is not clear; but the coroner's jury, who inquired into the matter, returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, accompanying it with a recommendation to Dr. Horlock that he would make a searching examination of the drains and watercourses of his premises, and that the same investigation should be made as to the churchyard, and a report sent to the churchwardens and other authorities as to the propriety of discontinuing to bury the dead there. A special local interest was attached to the case, as some threatening letters were recently sent to the house, threatening the ladies with violent death; but there is no doubt that the malaria was the sole cause.

POULTRY SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—There was a poultry show at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, succeeding the Christmas revels, which concluded very successfully on Friday. The Poultry Show continued on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and was held in the south wing. The exhibition was even more successful than its predecessors, both in the quality of the birds and in the number of the entries. One of the main objects of these exhibitions being to afford an opportunity to the public of improving their collections at a time when they are best enabled to form a correct opinion of the merits of the several varieties, exhibitors were required to state the price at which they would sell their specimens; but, in order to avert a sale of some of the choicest specimens, the owners adopted the plan, in many cases, of affixing prices of a prohibitory character. Hence the catalogue contained numerous entries of pens of two or three birds, with the extraordinary prices of £40, £50, £60, £100, and in some instances as high as £150! Some really high figures, however, were actually realised in the sales. For instance, £10 was given for a Spanish cock; £10 10s. for the pen of Dorkings which gained the first prize, and a like sum for a pen of Cochins. Many other sales were effected at prices nearly as high. There were no fewer than 1,466 pens of poultry; fowls of all varieties, ducks, geese, and turkeys, and 118 pigeons—sent in by about 400 exhibitors, comprising nearly all the most eminent traders and fanciers in the country. The number of pens of Spanish fowls was 143; of Dorkings, 150; Cochins, 109; Brahma, 46; game, 102; Hambro, 136; Polish, 58; Malays, 5; and miscellaneous (including creel, creel, eulians, Andalusian, cuckoo, rumpless Polish, Calcutta jungle, Indian, and Shanghai), 30. There were also 87 pens of bantams, 9 of geese, 60 of ducks, and 16 of turkeys.

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.—A destructive fire destroyed a coffee-house in Gray's Inn Lane on Monday morning, and with it the lives of two persons. From one floor, Mr. Legrenia, the Crystal Palace wizard, succeeded in rescuing his wife and four children; but a Mr. and Mrs. Odger, who were between seventy and eighty years of age, found it not so easy to escape. Henry Horne, a fire-escape conductor, broke into their room and endeavoured to save them, but in vain. The flames were so fierce and the smoke so dense that the poor old people sank to the floor; and Horne, as a last chance for his own life, jumped out of the window, which was thirty feet from the pavement. He was greatly injured, of course, in the fall, and was moreover dreadfully burnt. When the ruins of the house had cooled sufficiently, search was made for the bodies of the old people, who were known to have perished: they were found clasped in each other's arms.—Great damage was done by fire on Tuesday to the works of the General Steam Navigation Company, at Deptford Creek. An hundred and twenty soldiers were called to the engines, but the flames were not subdued till a range of buildings two storeys high, and 200 feet long, were destroyed.

A GIRL'S LIFE SAVED BY CRINOLINE.—On Saturday afternoon a well-dressed girl of seventeen or eighteen years of age, leaped from the bridge in Hyde Park into the Serpentine. When falling, her dress, which had a large hooped crinoline skirt underneath, expanded to its full dimensions, and she came upon the water like a balloon, floating there. A constable, who was at hand, procured a buoy, which he threw out to her; she seized it as she began to sink, and was safely drawn to the side. Upon recovering the use of her tongue, the first the young lady made of it was to abuse the constable soundly for having rescued her. She said that she was a lady's maid out of a situation, but declined to state what motive induced her to jump into the water, and pecuniary distress had evidently nothing to do with it.

A YEAR'S WORK.—"A Lancashire Incumbent" sends to the "Times" a summary of his labours during the year 1857. He writes:—"I am still the incumbent of a new parish in a large town, and attached to my own church, which is one of forty-six within the borough limits, there is a population of 8,500. I have the aid of a curate and three lay assistants, called 'Scripture readers,' and I gladly bear testimony to the hearty co-operation of all the four. I reside a mile and a quarter from my church and schools. During the year I was absent on business connected with public objects eighteen days, was unwell (including a fortnight's detention from an accident) twenty-six, was kept within doors by weather four, and took twenty-nine holidays. This leaves 258 to be accounted for, of which I was in the parish on duty on 168 separate days 249 times. There are, however, duties of the study as well as of the street, and the man whose own mind becomes a stagnant pool cannot supply his people with refreshing streams. I have made 1,036 visits to the people in their houses, independent of calls on the sick and others of an incidental kind. I have preached 121 sermons, of which twenty-one were in other churches—viz., three for schools and charities, three for religious societies, and fifteen in exchange or aid. During the past year I have been honorary secretary of four societies, and of a fifth, whose operations terminate with the year. In two the duties were merely nominal; in the others they required great attention. I am chairman of one permanent committee, and treasurer of two, and during the year I attended 221 meetings. As I studiously avoided those in which I had no immediate interest, I now know by inference and comparison that I attended more than 300 during each of several preceding years. The avoidance of meetings, especially in the evening, increased my time for intellectual pursuits. I have read about ninety volumes on various subjects, exclusive of pamphlets, reviews, &c. I have also written five magazine articles, three short papers for learned societies, twelve articles of a more fugitive character on literature, science, and education, and an elaborate paper of instructions for my teachers on school organisation and discipline. I have made twenty-one speeches and delivered nine public lectures, besides editing a pamphlet of about ninety pages in extent, and (with some assistance) an important volume of two ethnological maps of a kind wholly new, and from materials which are common and accessible in every county of the kingdom. Each of them required a minute analysis of about 20,000 facts, yet any of the numerous details indicated may be tested in an instant. My correspondence has extended to 1,200 letters. I have visited Wales three times, Ireland twice, the Isle of Man once, and London and Oxford once. I have shared the hospitality of friends on 165 separate days; and I have occupied myself at intervals with mechanical duties which may be described as amateur bookbinding."

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S MARRIAGE.

THE public interest in this event, increasing day by day, is now so great that every little bit of news or of gossip in connection therewith is eagerly sought and liberally retailed. Much that is merely conjectural is abroad, of course; what little is known, or reported on good authority, we give as follows:—

The preparations at St. James's Palace rapidly approach completion. Ante-chambers and galleries, which lately were crowded with painters and paperers, and redolent of size, varnish, and other house decorative malarialia, have now become marble halls, rich with gilding and bright with varnish. In the chapel the carved oak galleries are finished, and their effect is a great improvement on the old high sleeping pens. The windows have been fitted with stained glass, so as to moderate the light which might otherwise have proved too strong. The carved oak work of the galleries is to be relieved with gilding. The communion-table will be richly draped with crimson velvet and gold, and adorned with the plate of the Chapel Royal. Most of this plate is of pure gold and of Queen Anne's time, but there are some noble salvers and flagons with crest and cipher of Charles I. The royal pew over the entrance porch has been draped with curtains and fittings of crimson velvet and gold, and this is designed to accommodate the *corps diplomatique*, more than thirty of whom will be present on this occasion. But, with all the care and economy of space which can be exercised, the number which can be present at the ceremony in the chapel is limited in the extreme; and it is thought that not more than 1,500 or so can witness either the ceremony or procession from any point of view inside the palace. The tickets which will admit the fortunate few to these places have already been given amongst the Ministers and the great officers of state in certain proportions, and they will again distribute them among their personal friends. Her Majesty, however, with much kind feeling, has, we believe, specially recommended that the tickets shall eventually reach those who may be supposed to feel the strongest interest in the Princess Royal—namely, young ladies of her own age. The visitors, therefore, who will occupy seats in the saloons of St. James's, being nearly all young ladies, and in full court dress, will form perhaps the most brilliant and beautiful portion of the whole spectacle. No person in mourning of any description will be admitted. All must be in their places by half-past eleven o'clock, and after that hour none will be allowed to enter. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, with his suite, will arrive at the chapel at twelve o'clock. The procession of her Majesty will follow next, the bride elect, with her bridesmaids and ladies, arriving a few minutes before half-past twelve.

In the lists of the bridesmaids hitherto printed it has been stated that Lady Sarah Spencer, daughter of the late Earl Spencer, will be compelled to forego the honour of attending in consequence of the death of her father, but we hear that this is a mistake, and it was never contemplated that more than the seven young ladies whose names have been mentioned should have the honour of attending. The Princess Alice will of course be chief bridesmaid. The marriage ceremony is fixed to commence at half-past twelve precisely, and with the hymns and choral accompaniments will occupy about forty minutes. In consequence of the great inconvenience felt on the occasion of her Majesty's marriage, when signing the registry in the Chapel Royal, which is excessively small, it has been determined to alter that arrangement on the present occasion. The registry, therefore, will not be signed in the chapel at all, but in the throne-room, when the high contracting parties shall have returned there. The *déjeuner*, which takes place afterwards at Buckingham Palace, will only include the Royal guests, the bridesmaids, and one or two of the chief officers of state and foreign ministers. For the concert which takes place at the palace in the evening a large number of invitations have been issued.

On the day but one following the ceremony the Chapel Royal will be thrown open to the public, and will remain open for some days. The state apartments in St. James's Palace cannot be thrown open till after the drawing-room of the 30th inst. has been held, but immediately afterwards they will be opened to the public, and so continue for at least a week.

The Prince of Prussia is to set out from Berlin on the 17th, and joining his consort at Magdeburg, their Royal Highnesses will prosecute the journey to London by way of Cologne and Calais. Prince Frederick-William was not to leave till the 21st, and we are told that "he will not cross from Calais to Dover in the *Grille*, the new yacht that has just been built for the King. It is understood that the Princess Royal has entered a protest against his venturing upon crossing the Channel in an untried vessel." Prince Albrecht and his son Prince Friedrich Carl, and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, together with Prince William of Baden, were to leave Berlin on the 14th.

All the Belgian court will be present at the ceremony with the exception of the Duchess of Brabant, who cannot undertake the journey. It is proposed among some leading members of the aristocracy, to hold a grand ball at Willis's Rooms on the 27th, in honour of the occasion. The names of the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Kinnoull, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess Dowager of Lichfield, and the Viscountess Palmerston, are mentioned as having already sanctioned the ball with their patronage.

Arrangements are in progress in many corporations throughout the country to grace the occasion with becoming festivities.

The Princess's wedding dress is thus described by the "Court Journal":—"The bridal costume of the Princess Royal will be of *moiré antique*; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil will be of Honiton guipure lace, which will be worn in a style completely novel in this country for bridal costume, and will be attached to the head with magnificent Moorish or Spanish pins. The dress and veil are splendidly worked, the emblem being the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The latter has employed fifty girls for the last twelve months. The new style of veil was entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea has met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production will be about £600."

It is said that Signor Costa has composed a marriage ode, which will be produced at Buckingham Palace on the evening of the bridal day by her Majesty's private band; with solos for Clara Novello and Sims Reeves.

The students of the University at Berlin intend to arrange a torch procession for the evening of the day on which the Prince and Princess make their entry into Berlin. Count Redern, the Grand Dapifer of the Prussian Court, has arranged a "torch dance," which is an essential part in the ceremonial observed at the court on occasion of Royal marriages. But there is great decorum in what sounds rather savage. The torches are wax tapers, and the dance is not danced but walked. In fact, it is a wearisome tedious *polonaise*, walked by the bridal couple with every member of the Royal family in turn and separately, the unhappy Ministers of State having to trot round the ball-room each time, carrying the tapers that here represent the torch of Hymen, and looking very unlike genii attendant on Love. It is very probable that another ceremony, generally observed when a Princess of the Royal Family of Prussia is married, viz., that of the bride's garter (i.e. a bit of embroidered riband, which passes as a make-believe for a garter) being scrambled for by the cavaliers of the Court, will on this occasion be omitted.

THE CHURCH AND THE POOR.—Another movement has been started by the churchmen of the metropolis for the special benefit of the working classes. The Bishop of London and his friends, copying the example of Mr. Maurice, are about to establish colleges in various parts of London, for working men and their families. The first of these institutions will be in the parish of St. Anne, Soho. Attached to the college will be a free library and reading-room, a public lecture-hall, and a chapel.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.—A decidedly favourable reaction is announced in the City. In Hamburg, as in London, the rate of discount is coming down steadily; and although the monetary sky is still chequered, the most general remark is that the feeling in the City is altogether altered for the better. Still we see new mercantile failures; still we see a judge of the Insolvent Court complaining of the gigantic abuse of accommodation bills.

THE MURDER OF POLICE-CONSTABLE MORGAN.—At an inquest on the body of Henry Morgan, a police-constable, who met his death in a street row, as related in our last week's impression, the evidence of a surgeon and some other persons was taken, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Jeremiah Kallagher and divers other persons unknown to the jury." Kallagher is in custody, as our readers will remember.

THE HIGHLANDERS AT LUCKNOW.

THE Highlanders greatly added to their distinction in the relief of the garrison at Lucknow. The 78th and 93rd Regiments, or certain companies of them, accompanied Sir Colin Campbell on this memorable expedition, and did signal service in the occupation of the Martinière and the Dilkousha. At the attack of the Secunderbagh, the 93rd Highlanders with the 53rd Regiment, drove in a large body of the enemy. The Highlanders pursued their advantage, seized the barracks, and immediately converted them into a military post, the 53rd stretching in a long line of skirmishers in the open plain, and driving the enemy before them.

Again when the Secunderbagh had to be stormed through a small breach, this duty was performed (says Sir Colin Campbell) "in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders and 53rd, and the 4th Punjab Infantry. There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunderbagh was effected, was immense—more than 2,000 of the enemy was afterwards carried out." Subsequently, in that desperate fight to the Residency, the Shah Nujef, a domed mosque with a garden, of which the enemy had made the most, had to be taken, and after a heavy cannonade of three hours, returned by a close and rapid musketry fire from the enemy, the 93rd Highlanders, supported by a battalion of detachments, again had orders to storm. It was done boldly and successfully.

These were among the most important of the operations which marked Sir Colin's advance through Lucknow to the beleaguered Residency; and while it would be most unjust to extol them above the equally brave regiments that took part in the desperate struggle, we must point out that the ear with which the appearance of our Highlanders inspired Pandey, was calmed at closer quarters to his entire satisfaction.

THE INDIA BILL.—The "Daily News" gives a description of the provisions of the bill to be introduced for the better government of India, by the Government. "The political affairs of India are to be transferred to the direct management of a member of the Cabinet, who, it is understood, shall be a Peer, and in whom all patronage—with one exception—is to be vested. This member of the Cabinet is to be President of a Council to whom simply consultative functions are to be intrusted; they are to have neither administrative nor executive powers. The Members of Council are to be six in number; and they are to be chosen in the first instance from the existing Court of Directors. The European portion of the Indian Army is to be greatly augmented, and placed directly and exclusively under the Crown. All regulations and orders regarding it will emanate from, all patronage will be exercised through, the medium of the Horse Guards. The Native Army will be confided to the charge of the local Government in India. The Indian Services will be kept distinct from the Home Services, and charged directly and exclusively on the revenue of India. We have only one remark to add at present: it is generally understood that Lord Clarendon is to be First Minister for India under the new arrangement."

THE FINANCIAL VALUE OF INDIA.—Speaking of the value of India to Great Britain, a writer in the "Westminster Review" says:—"In dispensing its revenue of £37,000,000, we provide employment for a large number of our countrymen, and thus add to the general wealth of the nation. No fewer than 10,000 British officers, of the higher grade, are to be numbered in the civil and military service of the Government, whose incomes range from £200 to £25,000 a-year. All these are well-born and educated men of the middle classes, who find an honourable provision out of the resources of India. The total sum they draw yearly cannot be less than £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 sterling. We have not included the European common soldiers, of whom there were 30,000 before the mutiny, and there will be in future at least 70,000 or 80,000. All these are maintained out of the Indian treasury at a cost which must hereafter exceed £3,000,000. Again, there are the pensions granted to retired officers, officers' widows and children, in the two services, which are contributed by India and expended in England. In round numbers, we shall not be far wrong if we estimate the direct worth of India to Englishmen of all classes at not less than £10,000,000. This is a magnificent subsidy for one country to pay another."

A LOAN FOR THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—According to the "Times" a bill to authorise the East India Company to raise a loan in this country will be introduced immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament. It is also stated that the whole of the six or eight millions that are required will be dispensed in this country for dividends on India stock. A loan is now open in Calcutta, and, if events take a favourable turn, so as to induce rapid subscriptions, it may be necessary to seek only a small amount in London.

A SEASONABLE HINT.—It appears from a post mortem examination that the principal prize oxen, sheep, and pigs recently exhibited at the Southfield Club Cattle Show, were swollen into a huge size by artificial feeding; the heart and proper muscular structure, the nutritious parts, were degenerated into unhealthy fat and oily globules; the lungs were the seat of extensively-deposited tubercular disease, of a similar structure to that of deposit usually found in scrofulous and pithical subjects.

THE NEW DIVORCE BILL AND THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The following letter has been sent to all the Surrogates of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Oxford:—"Rev. Sir,—The Act of Parliament of last session, 'To amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England,' will come into operation on the 11th proximo; and I am desired by the Chancellor of the Diocese to inform you that, after conference with the Lord Bishop on the subject, the Chancellor requests you will receive the following as an instruction from him in the exercise of your office of Surrogate:—That you do not grant a licence for marriage to any person who has obtained a decree for a dissolution of marriage under the provisions of the Act, if the husband or wife (as the case may be) of such divorced person be still alive. I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your faithful servant, JOHN M. DAVENPORT."

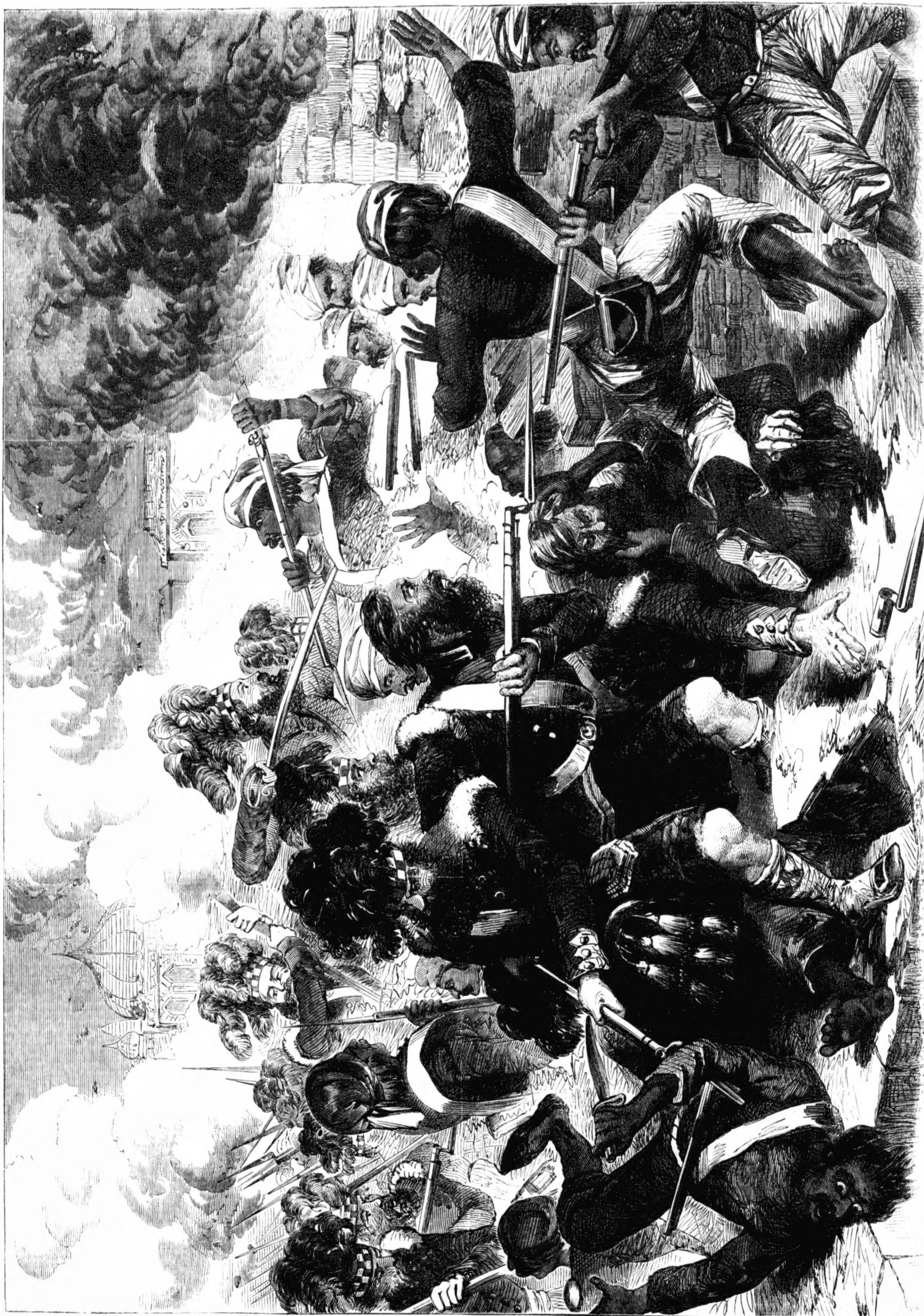
DEATH OF THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA.

We have to announce the decease of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, which event took place at his Lordship's residence, Haverholme Priory, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, on Friday week, the 8th instant, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

The Right Hon. George William Finch-Hatton, tenth Earl of Winchelsea, and fifth Earl of Nottingham, in the Peerage of England, and also Viscount Maidstone, Baron Finch of Darent, and a baronet, was the elder son of the late George Finch-Hatton, Esq., of Eastwell Park, near Ashford, Kent, by the Lady Elizabeth Mary Murray, eldest daughter of David, second Earl of Mansfield, and was born at Kirby, Northamptonshire, May 22nd, 1791. He succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his cousin, the 9th Earl, August 2nd, 1826, and in the Upper House has always voted with the Conservative body. He always gave a somewhat more than energetic and hearty support to the most extreme section of the "Protestant and Protectionist" party, and rendered himself especially prominent by his long and incessant invectives against the College of Maynooth and its system of education, for the abolition of which he laboured, if not wisely, yet with a consistency and inflexibility of purpose which astonished all. His duel, fought with the late Duke of Wellington, which, as many of our readers may remember, arose out of the change of that Statesman's opinions relative to the necessity of the great measure of Roman Catholic Emancipation, could not but operate injuriously against Lord Winchelsea's character as a leader of the religious Protestantism of the country, and prevented him from taking up that position at Exeter Hall to which he so anxiously aspired.

The late Earl was three times married; first, in 1814, to the Lady Georgiana Charlotte Graham, eldest daughter of the third Duke of Montrose, K.G., who died in February, 1835; secondly, in 1837, to Emily Georgiana, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bageot, G.C.B., who died in 1848; and thirdly, in 1849, to Fanny Margaretta, daughter of Edward R. Rice, Esq., formerly M.P. for Dover, who survives him. He had issue by his first marriage, a daughter, married to Christopher Turner, Esq., of Panton House, Lincolnshire, and a son, George James, Viscount Maidstone, formerly M.P. for North Northamptonshire, who has succeeded to the Peerage as eleventh Earl. His Lordship was born in Manchester Square, London, May 31st, 1815, and married in August, 1848, the lady Caroline Henrietta Paget, daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey, by whom he has three daughters and one son. The deceased Earl leaves also by his third and last wife an infant family of three sons and a daughter.

The family of the Earl of Winchelsea claims descent from one Vincent Finch, held a manor in the neighbourhood of Winchelsea so far back as the reign of Henry IV. An ancestor, Sir Thomas Finch, was made one of the Knights of the Carpet the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, in Westminster Abbey, by the Earl of Arundel, who was commissioned by her Majesty to confer the honour. His son and successor, Sir Moyle Finch, by his marriage with an heiress of the Berkeley family, became the father of Sir Henneage Finch, recorder of the City of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I., whose eldest son, Henneage, having been successively Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom, was created Earl of Nottingham in 1651. The Lord Chancellor's eldest son, Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, eventually succeeded to the Earldom of Winchelsea and Viscountcy of Maidstone, which had been conferred in 1628 on his grandmother, the widow of Sir Moyle Finch, above mentioned, with remainder of both honours to the heirs-male of her body. The second Earl, Daniel, who was principal Secretary of State for some years after the accession of King William III., and afterwards stood in high estimation with Queen Anne and the first of the Georges, was great-grandfather of the nobleman whose decease it is our melancholy duty to record in our columns this day. Curiously enough, there is also a third Earldom still existing in the Finch family, namely, that belonging to the Earl of Rylesford, who traces his descent up to the Hon. Henneage Finch, 2nd son of the 1st Earl of Nottingham.



THE HIGHLANDERS AT LUCKNOW.



THE BATTLE OF FORT HARRIS.—A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING BY J. M. W. TURNER.—FROM THE COLLECTION AT NANTHOPE HOUSE.

THE BATTLE OF FORT BARD.

FROM A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING IN THE TURNER COLLECTION.

Our engraving is a reduced copy—about one-fourth the size of the original—of what is certainly one of the most magnificent among the minor specimens of our greatest landscape painter's genius. We say this with all due deference to the judgment of the anonymous critic whose remarks, here and there, enliven the statistical monotony of the official catalogue. That authority is of opinion that "the attention" in contemplating the picture under notice, "is too divided by parts," and that consequently, "one of the grand elements of success, unity and concentration, is here lost." "The mountains, the clouds, and the smoke," he assures us, "are all so mingled that it requires an exertion of the attention to extricate them, and therefore the effect is inconsistent with sound art."

Now, it seems to us perfectly natural that on the occasion of a battle fought on a stormy day, in a mountain pass of the Piedmontese Alps, at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, the distant spectator would be apt to notice some confusion and blending in the tints of cloud, smoke, and mountain. And so far from there being any loss of "concentration of effect" in the case, we never remember a picture in which the most rebellious and intractable accessories were kept in such triumphant subordination to the main subject. The subject of the picture is not really the Battle of Fort Bard, but the Valley of Aosta—from whose rocky sides that renowned fortress was, once upon a time, hewn out by forgotten Romans, at Heaven knows what cost and labour!—and the sources of the Dora Baltea. With his usual felicity in such selections, the painter has seized upon the historical episode to display the eternal grandeur of nature by contrast with the pigny struggles and constructions of mankind, viewed side by side with her, in her sublimest aspects. The great mountain stronghold of Bard, cut out of the solid rock, and guarding the entrance from France to Italy, is an accessory in the landscape before us of far less importance than the least of the towering Alps in the distance. The deadly contest for its possession—which had nearly lost Napoleon the conquest of Italy—goes on in one corner of the picture, and (vividly as it has been indicated by the painter) fails in distracting our attention from the ceaseless fall of the torrent into the fathomless abyss immediately beneath us.

As a painting, the Battle of Fort Bard is one of the most finished productions of Turner's most careful period. It was produced at a time when the artist had yet to feel his way to perfection, and every detail has been carefully studied and laboriously executed. The details are, of course, not microscopic, the scene being a representation of a vast natural amphitheatre on a very limited scale. But there is distinctness where it should be; just as there is mystery where it must be. The fallen trees in the foreground come out with surprising boldness, and are indispensable to the effect of distance and depth behind and below them, which is conveyed with Turner's unflinching success. Subordinate as is the conflict on the heights to the main interest of the scene, it is suggested with due skill and importance. The notion of a fierce contest is admirably conveyed, while the prominent and well-defined group in the foreground of the wounded man, who has fallen from the battlements, and been discovered by one who is evidently his wife and the mother of his child, gives this work the additional charm of immediate human interest.

The historical interest attached to this subject is by no means inconsiderable. The defence of Fort Bard by a garrison of merely 400 Austrian soldiers was the first check that the Republican army under Napoleon received after the passage of the Alps; and this check, the almost impregnable nature of the fortress was on the point of rendering fatal to the expedition. The French, however, after a delay of several days, found means of cutting a path over the mountain above, and thus succeeded in turning the fort. The manoeuvre was not effected without great difficulty. The French Artillery was hurried through the village of Bard on a pitch dark night, under a merciless fire from the enemy on the rocks above them. This occurred in the month of May, A.D. 1800.

TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 5.

May be obtained of all the Agents. Price Three Halfpence.
Vol. 5, bound in scarlet cloth and gilt, is now ready. Price 8s. 6d.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

THE "Illustrated Times" for Saturday next will contain several interesting subjects connected with the approaching Royal Marriage, and with the newspaper will be issued a Large Highly-Finished Engraving (size 26 inches by 22), comprising

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

enclosed in a Richly-Designed and appropriate Emblematical Border, and printed on a sheet of Superfine Paper.

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BY PERMISSION OF THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

On January 30 will be Published, a Double Number of the "Illustrated Times," containing a series of Elaborately-Executed Engravings, connected with the Marriage Ceremony in the Chapel Royal of St. James's.

Price of the Two Numbers, 5d.; Stamped, 7d.

This Day is Published

THE LEVIATHAN NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

A complete History of the Origin, Construction, and Launching of this gigantic Ship, accompanied by the fullest Statistical Details, and containing very Numerous Engravings from Photographs taken expressly for the purposes, forming One Number and a-Half of the "Illustrated Times," price 4d., or Stamped to go Free by Post, 5d.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

THE ADVENTURES OF GENERAL WALKER.

WHILE our brothers in India are with wonderful spirit fighting a horde of mutineers, our cousins in America are all agog about a war-like excitement of a far inferior character. Walker is captured, and the country indignant. The whole position is so odd, and yet so serious in the reflections which it provokes, that we cannot refrain from dwelling on it as a chapter in modern history.

We suppose that nobody pretends to consider Walker's right to go filibustering, to be any more defensible than poaching or robbing an orchard. It is not quite vulgar robbery, because it involves danger, and is done with a certain military organisation, and with objects partly political. But distinctions of this sort are so fine that it is safer to go on the broad principle, that the attacks of private adventurers on foreign Powers are acts of piracy. Nothing of the sort would be permitted in this country; for the Thames police would soon be on board any craft fitting out in our river with such objects—say, fitting to help one recognised Power to attack another in an irregular manner. It is plain that America cannot be permitted to isolate herself from the operations of the public and international law. If she gets into the habit of doing so, we may look forward with perfect certainty to a war that will draw in European Powers, and have the most important consequences on the world.

The Government of the States has seemed lately to see the absurdity of permitting armed expeditions to leave her shores with private ambitious objects. Accordingly, that government issued orders to its men-of-war, the result of which was the arrest of Walker under an

armed force, at a place called Punta Arena, in Nicaragua. He proceeded home, a prisoner on parole, was received as such by the Marshal, and there the expedition, one would think, had properly ended.

But the trouble of the affair, by the last accounts, was just beginning. "Public opinion" was getting up in the filibuster's favour. Commodore Paulding was en route home to be tried for seizing him. It was doubtful what Government would do. And fresh "expeditions" were said to be fitting out.

As for the Commodore's offence, it is not denied that he had Government orders to act against Walker; and his discretion in the matter was exercised solely in the *where* and *how* to seize him. It is affirmed that he himself had no *locus standi* in the State of Nicaragua, and that his landing on their coast was itself a breach of international law. But this offence was surely an affair for the complaints of Nicaragua herself. If Nicaragua remonstrates, well and good. She has a right to do so, and to satisfaction. But as for Paulding *versus* Walker—there, it seems to us, the United States Government is bound to take the part of Paulding. If it is opposed, as it professes to be, to such doings, let it back up its own officials. Unless it does so it is no government at all, and must expect to be beaten by every adventurer whose daring makes him popular with a mob. We look with considerable political interest to the proceedings of the Washington Cabinet in this matter. If it makes a pretence of the intervention at Nicaraguan question, really wishing to repudiate the arrest of Walker, we shall hold it dishonourable and imbecile. And if the real cause of such proceeding should be mob-pressure, it will be a great confirmation of the views of those historians and publicists, who look on turbulence and public aggression as the most conspicuous characteristics of democracy. In the details of the business, as given by the American press, we find some touches showing how little freedom of opinion is allowed to officials in that free country. The Marshal, who received Walker as a state-prisoner, ostentatiously shook hands with him, and said that in his private capacity he was glad to see him. The motive, of course, was, that this should furnish a clap-net paragraph to fling him favour in the eyes of those who cheered under the windows of the prisoner's hotel. What a want of the dignity and decency becoming the functionaries of a great nation!

It is certain that Britain has a deep interest in inducing the United States people to discontinue such proceedings. We are not bigoted on the subject of British rights in the Isthmus, as we tried to show during the height of the Central American controversy. But the Walkerian doings are only partially connected with that particular question. They really involve the inquiry what is likely to happen if the nation pronounces in their favour? If "expeditions" grow common? If lawless fighting spreads over the Western Continent and the West Indies? How long, in such case, would Cuba be safe? How long would the British West Indian possessions themselves be unassailed? Can it be possible that America will face all the risks such doings must involve, rather than crush the personal ambition of so very vulgar and ordinary a kind of adventurer as Mr. Filibuster Walker?

LONDON DESTITUTION.

Non bis in idem is an axiom whose fitness is generally received, albeit it is not always acted upon. With the fear of pangs, therefore, before our eyes, we feel that some apology is due to our readers for again advertising to the frightful amount of destitution existing among the poor of the metropolis, and to the urgent necessity that exists for relieving their wants. "You cannot," says Jeremy Taylor, "fill a man's belly with diagrams, nor relieve his thirst with Euclid's elements;" and we started by endeavouring to inculcate the impracticability of confining ourselves to the ordinary channels of relief, while crying, positive, imminent destitution was rife among us. While our fellow-creatures faint, and fall, and die for want of proper sustenance and shelter, it ill becomes us to stand aloof, pointing sternly to the tardy, and oftentimes reluctant, assistance rendered by this board, or that committee, to the subscription list which will positively close to-morrow fortnight, or to My Lords at Somerset House, who will have to be memorialised and rememorialised, referred to, and referred back to, in an innumerable quantity of forms, before the two pound loaf can find its way into the poor man's home, or a coverlet warm his shivering limbs. We are especially rejoiced to see that since the publication of the remarks penned a week since in this journal, under the title of "The Compliments of the Season," the "Times" newspaper has taken up the question of London destitution in its usual energetic and trenchant manner. We all quarrel with, differ from, and denounce the "Times" occasionally. The tergiversations and inconsistencies of that journal are matters of public notoriety; yet the most prejudiced of us must be compelled to acknowledge the colossal ability, the manly English vigour, displayed by the organ of Printing House Square.

It is not, however, for purposes of argument or criticism that we address these lines to our readers. Having very closely at heart the pitiable condition of the destitute poor, we are desirous of adding to the stock of suggestions which have already been made towards alleviating their profound misery—a misery most tranquilly and uncomplainingly borne, and which surely needs assuagement. We pointed out to our readers last week three modes by which they might effectually help the utter poor. By subscribing to the Police Poor Boxes, to the Refuge for the Destitute, and by (with the exercise of discrimination) seeking out the starving wretches they meet in their daily walks. We are happy, this week, to be able to point out another admirable charitable institution which stands most urgently in need of immediate and liberal pecuniary help—the London District Visiting Society. The members of this association go from house to house inquiring into the wants of the poor. Their efforts are crippled not so much from the paucity of contributions to their funds, as by the difficulty of obtaining sufficient publicity for their being and intentions; and we are the more glad to recommend them to the notice of the charitable public, inasmuch as they are peculiarly fitted for relieving the necessities of the "quiet poor," those uncomplaining forlorn ones who crouch under the very shadow of the columns of the house of Dives, not even daring to ask for the crumbs which fall from the children's table.

We have a word also to say about soup-kitchens—establishments which effected much good some years since, but which latterly appear to have fallen into comparative disfavour and disuse. We should be glad to see their sphere of action extended; but it should, we think, be remembered that the English people are accustomed, by habit and by nature, to a solid diet; that liquid sustenance is always to a certain degree connected in their minds with the idea of the prison porridge and the workhouse "skilly-goo." "Hungry dogs," says the adage, "must eat dirty pudding;" still, at the same time, it should be borne in mind that John Bull has a proud stomach, and that if it be possible to fill that stomach without wounding his feelings, the means adopted to do so would be preferable to the administration of gruel or broth. That wise despot, the Emperor of the French, appears to be fully imbued with this notion. In his capital there exists comparatively the same amount of destitution which reigns in London, and to alleviate it he has established, in the crowded and poorer quarters, certain *fourneaux économiques*, or cheap kitchens, where the poor may buy food. These kitchens are professedly under the patronage of the kind and good Empress, but the obvious loss which must result from their working is in reality borne by the privy purse of the Emperor. The whole system is in fact almsgiving to the industrious poor, under the title of sale.

We subjoin the scale of prices:—
One pint of beef broth (bouillon de bœuf) . . . 5 centimes (one halfpenny).
70 grammes (about 3 oz.) of cooked meat . . . 5 centimes (one halfpenny).
One pint of vegetables cooked with meat fat, or without (au gras ou au maigre) . . . 5 centimes (one halfpenny).
One pint of rice soup, made with meat . . . 5 centimes (one halfpenny).

Now, according to this tariff of charges, a poor man may get a really good dinner for something less than twopence. Six ounces of cooked meat for a penny would suit even an English appetite. The provisions can be consumed either on the spot, or can be taken home.

Of course this economical kitchen cannot pay, and is not meant to pay. In France the sovereign supplies the deficiency; in self-governing England the public might very easily fill up the vacuum. Let such an economical kitchen be established in London, say on the waste ground where once the Fleet Prison stood, or on that debatable land at the south-east corner of St. Paul's Cathedral. Let such a man as Alexis Soyer be employed to organise the culinary arrangements, and let the provisions be good in quality and abundant in quantity. Then let the generous public purchase tickets, and give them away bountifully. They would not resemble the old Mendicity "tickets for soup." They would bear a certain money value, and the bearer would be enabled to receive soup, or meat, or bread exactly as he chose: the deficiency between the absolute price of the provisions and the price at which they were emitted being made up by subscriptions, and a margin being at the same time afforded to the bashful poor to purchase their food instead of receiving it in charity.

SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has granted a pension of £150 per annum to the daughters of the late Dr. Paris.

A NEW YORK PAPER STATES that many persons formerly in very affluent circumstances have had actually to beg their way from the Continent to America, and that many families, who formerly indulged in every luxury, have had to retire to dilapidated attics, and make the best of poverty.

THE ARMY WORKS CORPS are raising funds to vindicate their claims against the Government, by legal process.

A PUZZLED PRACTITIONER complains that although the new Probate and Divorce Court came into operation on Monday, and the two acts could not possibly be carried out except by means of most voluminous orders, not a single order had been issued.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, it is said, is reading Shakespeare this winter for the benefit of her long divorced husband, Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, who lost the bulk of his immense fortune in the late reversion.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION is now building life-boats for Hastings, Holyhead, Groomport, Ardmore, and several other places; and liabilities for these, and for boat-houses and transporting-carriages, are nearly £8,000. Under these circumstances, the Institution makes an urgent appeal for public support.

BRIGHTON YOUNG has increased his harem of seventy-five white wives, by adding to it fifteen young and lovely Indian squaws.

FRANCIS DAVIES, an Irish poet, has received a Government pension of £50 per annum; he has contributed largely to the "Dublin University Magazine."

AN IMMENSE MASS OF ALUM SHALE, excavated from a mine at Westerdale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has spontaneously ignited, and is emitting vast volumes of a most noxious vapour, the smell being perceptible for miles. As yet the inhabitants have only experienced annoyance from the fumes, but not loss of health.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has declined to make any alteration in the billeting system of the army, though he has received several petitions from Scotland.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. SULPICE, PARIS, a stove under the statue of the Virgin suddenly burst, the fragments killing three persons that were at prayer; five others were badly wounded, and one of them subsequently died.

THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY, employed and unemployed, is now 6,066.

ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED to discontinue enlistment for the East India Company's Cavalry until further notice.

MR. KINGSLEY'S NEW VOLUME OF POETRY, announced last year, is now in the press, and will shortly be published. Its title is to be "Andromeda, and other Poems."

THE OFFICERS OF THE CROWN have issued warrants, we hear, to recover all unpaid quit rent due to her Majesty as Lady of Crown Manors.

ALL THE ARTISTS AND DRAMATIC AUTHORS were to dine on the 15th at Velours, to commemorate the birthday of Molière. A collection was to be made as the dessert for destitute players.

PROFESSOR ROBERTS, the well-known author of the "Eclipse of Faith," has become Principal of Lancashire Independent College, a post vacant by the resignation of Dr. Vaughan.

THE STRIKE OF THE WEAR SHIPWRIGHTS has terminated. At a meeting of the Wear shipbuilders' Association, held in Sunderland on Friday, it was unanimously resolved to comply with the demand of the men, and pay the old wages of 5s. per day.

THE RUMOUR that the Queen intends or desires to confer the title of King Consort on her husband is renewed. We cannot believe, however, that any such step is contemplated.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB at VIENNA quarrelled as to the respective merits of their performance, and resolved to have a "meeting" on the ice. They fought with small swords, skating the while, and the end was—as perhaps it ought to have been—that one of the combatants was wounded.

THE ANNUAL BALL IN BEHALF OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS took place at the London Tavern on Monday, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs.

THE "GLOBE" denies that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe intends to resign his post at Constantinople.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE proposes to raise 40,000,000 florins by way of a "lottery loan," to assist in the construction of railways.

BARING BROTHERS, of London, have taken the contract for a Norwegian loan. It amounts to 5,500,000*l.*, and is to be repaid in the course of next year.

MR. DANIEL RUSSELL, a nautical engineer who has been very successful in saving stranded ships, offered to launch the Leviathan—provided all the machinery and gear now in use be cleared away—"for £5,000 or £6,000.

THE NOVELTY-LOVING PARISIANS have enjoyed a new sensation this winter—fog, almost of the London density. In former years such visitations have been rare.

SINCE RACHEL'S DEATH, her children are much talked of. The father of one of them is reputed to be Count Walewski; the Prince Napoleon is credited with another; and it is said that both gentlemen have openly accepted the situation.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has again pointed out that the placing of the district initials after the address upon letters will greatly facilitate rapidity of delivery. His recommendation will after the 1st of February be attended with practical benefit. Letters properly initiated will be delivered first, in all cases where a mail reaches London after the first morning delivery and the whole of its contents cannot be delivered at once.

A GREAT PORTION OF AN EXTENSIVE COTTON FACTORY at ROUEN was destroyed by fire last week. One warehouse, containing printed cottons of the value of £12,000, was totally consumed. Four workmen were killed in endeavouring to save the property, and seven others were thrown into the river—four of them were dreadfully injured.

THE HEALTH OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND has caused extreme anxiety among his friends. His Grace is suffering from general debility.

THE MANIA FOR RELIGIOUS SEQUESTER has augmented in France to so great a degree during the last two years, that not less than sixty-four young ladies are now fulfilling the last period of their probation at novitiate of the ladies of the Sacré Cœur, at Conflans. These novices belong mostly to rich and wealthy, as well as aristocratic, families of France and Great Britain.

THE LIFE OF THE KING OF WURTEMBERG has been endangered by influenza, which has become epidemic in various places on the Continent.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON opened a new church at Plaistow on Wednesday.

THE DEATH (AT MALTA) OF MISS CATHERINE LYONS, sister of Admiral Lord Lyons, is announced. Miss Lyons was sixty-one years of age.

QUEEN VICTORIA, who has of late devoted much attention to photography, has lately sent the Empress Eugénie, as a New Year's present, an album full of photographs taken by herself. It contains portraits of the royal children, and of Prince Albert, together with views of Windsor Castle, Balmoral, Osborne House, &c., &c.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY was held in Exeter Hall on Monday, to discuss the necessity of increased missionary operations in India. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. It was resolved that the circumstances of the time necessitated a special effort to enlarge Indian missions; and the meeting produced a considerable sum to the fund opened by the society with that view.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN and the Secretary of the Navy have acceded to the application of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the steam-ship Niagara to assist in laying the submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, in June next.

an estrangement between Raymond and Benjamin; but Benjamin has saved her sister's life.

Raymond (who is a subordinate of Morandal's) has entered, and has heard the terrible declaration uttered by his betrothed. Of course there is

Considering that Mr. Reade in most literary matters is a man of taste

Perhaps, after all this fault-finding, the reader imagines that we can find nothing to admire in "White Lies"—that is to say, nothing except the story? We should be sorry to incur such a suspicion. The character of the affectionate, high-minded, devoted Josephine is beautifully portrayed, and there are whole pages of description and reflection which are quite worthy of the author of "Christie Johnstone;" and what more charming story than "Christie Johnstone" exists in our contemporary literature? The fact is, the "Château de Grantier" has been as fatal to Mr. Reade as it was to the noble-minded Commandant, Morand (Raynal). He has turned a good play into a novel, which, considering who signs it, must certainly be pronounced bad; and the successful element of this book—that is to say, the story—no more belongs to Mr. Reade than the "Christmas Carol," or any other tale which Mr. Reade happens not to have written.

IN Messrs. Deane and Woodward's design, an engraving of which we give below, the Foreign Office and residence for the minister for the time being, form an oblong block, with internal courts, and a staircase in the centre. It has three storeys, and in one part, a *mezzanine* in addition. Windows, with pointed arches, and shafts coupled in the thickness of the wall; a range of windows, of square form, with shafts, in the basement; stairs at the angles, which are marked externally by stepped openings, and raking lines in the fronts; high truncated roofs to square portions of the plan; dormers; a recessed porch; the alternating *roussairs* of arches marked by darker-coloured materials; enriched strings and bands; and generally a profuse application of sculpture in relief on piers and spandrels—are the prominent characteristics of this design. Much of the ornament is of great beauty, and displays remarkable fertility of invention. It consists either wholly of figure subjects in a series of detached, or of figures and foliated ornament intermingled. One elaborate subject fills the tympanum, or space between the pointed arch and a sub-arch segmental in form, which is over the entrance to the quadrangle. In the facade generally the ornament is most elaborate near the base of the building. The



PESCIARA, CARMAGNA.

RIVIERA, GENOVA.

PORTO VENISE.

VARIGNANA.

NAPOLEON FORT.

ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF SPEZIA.

sculptured ornament, thoroughly good in itself, is scattered about, so that there is a deficiency of the special architectonic character—the framework of lines, and the order in masses—which most conduces to the effect of sculpture itself.

DR. TAIT, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

THE Bishop of London has contrived, during the short period of his episcopate, to render himself one of the most popular men in the Church. The solution of which is, that he has shown himself one of the most useful, at a time when the heads of the Church are not generally remarkable for vigour on any but doctrinal affairs. The Bishop of London, on the con-

trary, is a work-a-day pastor, who liberally puts his shoulder to the wheel, and does not disdain to go down and fight against ignorance and depravity in their own alleys. His industry, his earnestness, and sound common sense, have appeared on more than one occasion; not least, perhaps, in undertaking to preach those sound, homely sermons to the poor in Bethnal Green. The people are not well accustomed to this kind of bishop, and hardly know as yet whether most to be astonished or to admire. Meanwhile, we present them with his portrait and a memoir of his life, hoping that his example will be widely followed, to the good of the people and the stability of the Church.

The Very Rev. Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.C.L., Bishop of the See of London, is a member of a highly-connected Scottish family. He

was born, we believe, in 1812, and is a son of the late Craufurd Tait, Esq. of Harriestown, Co. Clackmannan, by Susan, fourth daughter of Sir James Campbell, many years Lord President of the Court of Session under the title of Lord Succoth, on whom a baronetcy of the United Kingdom was conferred in 1808 on his retirement from the bench.

Dr. Tait first distinguished himself at the Edinburgh Academy. In 1826, we believe, he passed from the Academy to the University of Glasgow, where he carried off the highest prizes in the Humanity, Greek, and Logic Classes in 1827, 1828, and 1829. In the following year he went on to Balliol College, Oxford, as a Snell Exhibitioner from Glasgow, and was soon afterwards elected, by public competition, a scholar of that distinguished college. In the University Debating Society, at Glasgow, he had



DESIGN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—(JAMES AND WOODWARD, ARCHITECTS. FIFTH V. 200.)

no superior, and scarcely an equal; and his classical style of oratory is said to have earned for him, while yet an undergraduate, the sobriquet of "the embryo Canning." In the Oxford Union he was also a frequent speaker, and his reputation as an orator stood high even at a time when Oxford numbered among its undergraduate orators and incipient statesmen such men as William Ewart Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and the Duke of Newcastle.

In Michaelmas Term, 1833, Dr. Tait took his B.A. degree, and came out a first-class in classical honours. In the November following he was elected to an open Fellowship at Balliol, and it was not long before he became tutor of his college.

In 1842 a change came over the prospects of Dr. Tait. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, died suddenly, and Dr. Tait was chosen to succeed him. This was a great disadvantage; to have followed next after Arnold with ordinary men would have been to provoke a disagreeable contrast. But great as Dr. Arnold undoubtedly was as a schoolmaster, the success of Dr. Tait was scarcely less notorious. At the time of his election in 1842, the school of Rugby is said to have numbered 375; when he left it in 1849, it numbered 431; and during the last year of his mastership no less than 103 new pupils entered the school. Of these whom he sent up from Rugby to the Universities, forty-nine gained University honours at Oxford, and thirty-three at Cambridge, exclusive of Rugbeians who had been in the sixth form under Dr. Arnold.

Mature years and a ripened judgment shook off all remains of an early tendency to Conservatism, and at Oxford and Rugby Dr. Tait showed himself a man of liberal politics and progressive tendencies. The education of our public schools, it is well known, is almost wholly confined to classical studies. Following out the plan of Dr. Arnold, he endeavoured to give greater im-

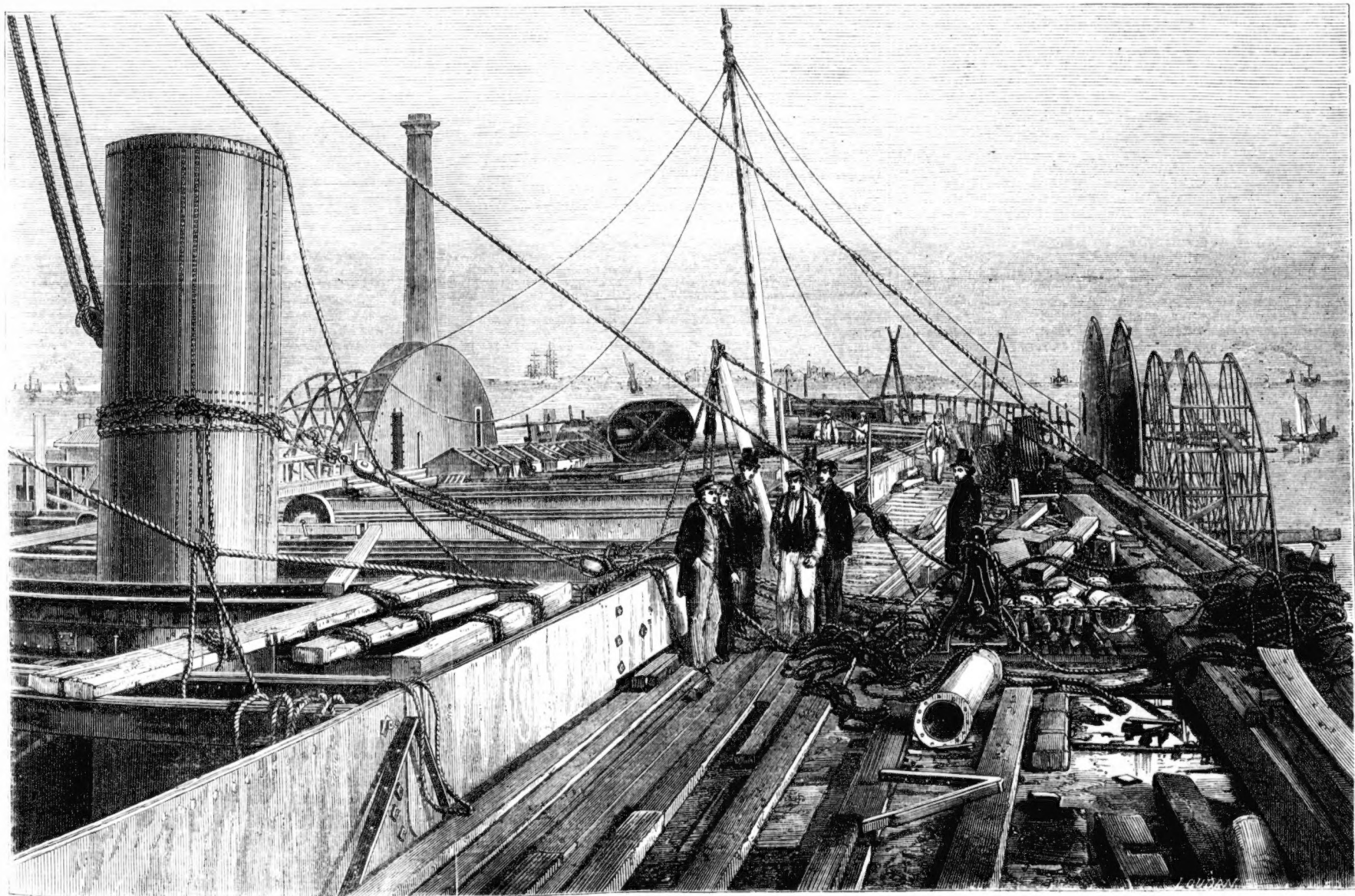
portance to mathematical science and modern languages; but owing to the opposition of the junior masters, he was unable to carry out this portion of his views so completely as he would have desired.

In 1849, a vacancy occurred in the Deanery of Carlisle, upon the death of Dr. Cramer, the well-known scholar and geographer of Ancient Italy and Greece, and Lord John Russell recommended it to be filled by the promotion of Dr. Tait. As he had carried with him from Oxford to Rugby the regrets of his former pupils, so was he followed from Rugby to Carlisle by the regrets of his scholars there. How much he was respected at Carlisle during the seven years that he held the deanery, is proved by the unanimous testimony of the local papers. The "Carlisle Journal" wrote, on his promotion to the see of London:—"He has shown himself here the zealous friend of popular, as before of patrician, education—the liberal politician—the generous promoter all good works—and the diligent as well as attractive preacher. In the case of Dr. Tait, this latter quality is combined with an elegance of diction, a breadth of sentiment, and a practical character at once philosophic and devout, which will make him sadly missed at Carlisle." The "Carlisle Patriot" pronounced him "an elegant scholar, refined in his manners, charitable to the full extent of his means, and, above all, deeply impressed with the duties of the pastoral office and the requirements of his Christian profession. As Dean of Carlisle," it added, "he has unquestionably done much good, both in the church and to the cause of education."

We should add that shortly after the promotion of Dr. Tait to the Head Mastership of Rugby, he married a daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, and a near relative of Mr. Richard Spooner, M.P., by whom he has had a youthful family.



DR. TAIT, BISHOP OF LONDON.



THE DECK OF THE LEVIATHAN.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY R. HOWLETT.)

A fatal attack of the scarlet fever, however, swept away no less than four of his little children, in the early part of last year, and they are buried in the churchyard of Carlisle Cathedral. To this fact Dr. Tait alluded in most tender and touching terms in his farewell sermon preached in his Cathedral church.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHEN Mr. Thackeray, in his after-dinner speech at the festival of the Commercial Travellers, hinted at the good that would arise were there properly constituted foundation schools for the children of literary men, he scarcely could have thought that the topic would have excited much public interest. The author of "Vanity Fair" is not very happy in his oratory. He relies upon the sudden transitions and rhetorical pyrotechnics (his allusion to Mr. W. H. Russell, and his anxious wife and family, in this very speech, is a case in point), and very probably he seized upon this notion of the schools as one that would tell with the assembled audience, and read well in the newspaper reports, but without any intention of recurring to the subject. He did not reflect how the adoption of his idea would benefit several different classes of men—small hero-worshippers anxious to have their names identified with those of the object of their reverence—hot-headed enthusiasts who, when they once get hold of a subject, rush straightway into print, and hammer away either until some definite result is arrived at, or until the editor refuses to publish any more of their communications—schemers who would job and wriggle themselves into snug berths in connection with the establishment—unsuccessful literary men who have never won anything for or by their pen, but who are always loud in their (printed) desire to uphold its dignity, and to defend it from the intrusions of successful "cabbiers or amateurs." All these persons have been aroused, and bestirred themselves either privately or by addressing their various opinions to the press; but from all I can understand, the great originator declines to come forward. Is it modesty on his part, or fear of being connected with a failure? or, perhaps still nearer to the mark, is it that keen worldly common sense which bids him keep well with all that he can, and makes him silent even on such questions as the Literary Fund job, or the enormities of which he is perfectly well aware?

The visitors to the French Artists' Exhibition last year will recollect a most wonderful picture by Jeroné, representing the finale of a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, where the dying Pierrot, with his too costume contrasting horribly with the stiffening limbs and setling face, is the foreground figure. This picture, which created an extraordinary sensation here, and was visited by all our eminent artists, was equally successful in Paris, where at the place of exhibition a *garde municipale* was compelled to be stationed, to insist upon the visitors moving on regularly and not delaying too long before the painting. It is now once again in England, having been purchased by Mr. Gambart, the well-known publisher of Rithbone Place, for the sum of £800, with a view to its being engraved. The Empress Eugénie had a strong admiration for the picture and wished to be one a purchaser, but happily for the art world Mr. Gambart was beforehand with her.

Propos of art subjects, Mr. Ruskin has been drawn out by some wary Liverpool man on the vexed question of the adjudication of the fifty guinea prize at the last Exhibition there. This prize was allotted to a singularly odd picture of Mr. Millais, which was shown some two years ago at the Academy, representing a repulsive, common-looking, blind child with upturned face, a fluffy green field growing out of her back, with two gigantic, blue blackbirds perched on it, and a double rainbow in the background. Now, as there happened to be some very excellent pictures in the Liverpool collection, including among them Mr. Solomon's "Waiting for the Verdict," the decision of the prize committee has created much dissatisfaction, and Mr. Ruskin has been appealed to to confirm their act by his great approval. This it is needless to say they have obtained, but in such phrase as makes the entire affair seem ludicrous; for Mr. Ruskin, our greatest teacher, gravely asserts that the works of Messrs. Rossetti, Millais, Hunt, and John Lewis, during the last six years, are far above anything that has been done by any other modern painter! Rumour says that the dictates of the Liverpool Prize Committee are entirely governed by the opinion of a provincial Mæcenas—one of the kindest, most hospitable, and munificent patrons of arts and artists, but scarcely qualified to decide matters of taste.

It is very probable that Mr. John Phillips, the last-elected Associate of the Academy, will be chosen to the next R.A. vacancy—an honour without precedent, but certainly well deserved.

Mr. W. H. Russell has, I hear, engaged with Messrs. Routledge to write for them a novel of modern life. His powers of description, knowledge of life, and genial animal spirits, aptly fit him for the task. The first volume of the Shakespeare issued by the same publishers has just appeared; Mr. Gilbert's illustrations are most excellent in execution.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE revival of "Hamlet" at the Princess's is the only noteworthy event of the week; and, curiously enough for this theatre, noteworthy not on account of the magnificence of the decorations, but simply from the admirable manner in which the principal character is played by Mr. Keen. From first to last the conception is marked by the greatest intelligence and care, every shade of the character well expressed, and the gradations from feigned madness to that intense melancholy which nearly resembles insanity, correctly and artistically given.

I am glad to hear a good account of Mr. J. H. Robins, our amateur clown. He is playing under an assumed name at the Brighton Theatre, and is spoken of well. His kind of animal spirits, his powerful appreciation of the ludicrous, and his quaint face, form a splendid stock in trade for a comic actor. He but needs experience, and that he will rapidly gain under the able tuition of Mr. Nye Chart.

BURIAL OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

RACHEL was buried on Monday morning, in the Jewish cemetery at Père la Chaise, from which it will be seen that Rachel's reported conversion to the Catholic faith was a mistake. The ceremonies observed at the house were strictly Jewish. There was no "lying in state," although many persons were admitted to see the body. The coffin was not exposed at the door, as is the Catholic custom. Two women watched it from the time of its arrival, and recited prayers pursuant to the Jewish rite. At twelve o'clock the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by six horses. Three crowns (one of gold, one of laurels, and one of cyprus) were placed upon the coffin. The pall bearers were Baron Taylor, M. Alexandre Dumas, the elder, and M. Maquet and Geoffroy, of the Théâtre Français. The chief mourners were her eldest son, M. Felix, and her brother Raphael. Among the followers were observed a representative of the Ministry of State, M. de Vigny, and other members of the French Academy, an immense number of literary men and journalists, and the managers and actors of the principal theatres. Many actresses were present, and among them Mesdames A. Brohan, Fix, Favart, Emilie Dubois, Lefebvre, L'Heritier, Lemercier, Fargueil, Abouli, and Borghi Vano, all in deep mourning. Speeches were pronounced over the grave by M. Maquet, of the Théâtre Français, M. Bataille, of the Opéra Comique, and M. Jules Janin. Madlle. Rachel was interred, pursuant to her own wish, by the side of her sister Rebecca, who died some years since. The spot is very near the tomb of Abelard and Heloise. The crowd which attended the funeral was immense, and several detachments of cavalry were on the spot to keep to order.

Madlle. Sarah, Rachel's sister, states that the exact time of her death was Sunday, January 3, at mid-light. She was sensible to the last. She died with her hands clasped by her sisters, and the Jewish Rabbi, who, assisted by six Israelites and two women, was reciting by her bedside the prayer for the dying. She herself, it is said, followed the prayer, and died with the utmost resignation. There is another story abroad to the effect that Madlle. Rachel's death was telegraphed to Paris several hours before it took place. She fell into a syncope, which deceived everybody about her. But when in the evening the medical men employed to embalm the body came to the deathbed, he found the heart still beating.

"DEATH-BED FOLLIES."—The "Charlestown Courier" so characterises the will of a Mr. Curtis (recently deceased), which provides for the emancipation of his 200 or 300 slaves. "It is high time," continues the "Courier," "Virginia had some law on her statute-books against this desecration of property. There are no more slaves in that state now than she has use for; and, to say nothing of rendering so many negroes worthless and miserable for the remainder of their lives, the power should be taken away from men in their second childhood of removing so much labour from the industry of the State!"

A LUNATICS' BALL.

AT St. Luke's Hospital, on Friday, a ball was held in one of the principal wards, which had been gaily decorated for this occasion with wreaths of evergreens and artificial flowers, all made by the patients themselves, and which were hung in pleasing festoons about every part of the room. A few private friends of the officers of the institution, to the number of about thirty, were present; and the rest of the attendants consisted of about 120 of the ordinary male and female patients of the institution. These danced to the ball with such a glee, such a thorough manifestation of happiness, as even children might fail to realise. There were young and old men, women, youths, and girls, all mixed by the same calamity, all reduced to the same dead level of childish incapacity. Some there were whose bright active eyes and animated countenances told tales of intellect too delicate and restless for their poor frames to rule with vigour; but these were few, and mostly among the women, or the very young. One or two seemed as if melancholy at other times was their prevalent form of mania, though on this occasion their minds were brightened and their hearts expanded under the influence of "a party," with all the little train of associations which their poor intellects might enable them to trace back link by link through their long darkness. The men were less exuberant in their manifestations of gladness, though it was almost painful to see how much they did enjoy it—how they rubbed their hands and nudged each other as the music began or as each dance was formed. What can be said of an ordinary evening party, from which this in no respect differed, though whole columns of this journal would fail to convey to our readers an adequate notion of the peculiarity of the scene—the bound windows of the room, the heavy clash of keys worn by the attendants and warders, who danced among others, or handed the patients cake and wine—with all the associations and fancies which a ball in such a place and among such persons naturally conjured up? Dance followed dance in rapid succession: there were polkas, schottisches, waltzes, and quadrilles, when visitors and patients as they chose stood up, and in which, but for an occasional evidence of respect and bashfulness on the part of the latter, it would have been impossible to discern one from the other. Some songs were volunteered by a few of the visitors between the dances, and these patients were instantly distinguishable from the rest by the rapid attention with which they listened to the music, and the rather persistent vehemence with which they applauded it and strove for an encore. One poor girl indeed, was so carried away with "The Rattacher's Daughter," sung by a gentleman, as to stand up once or twice and manifest a most lively desire to take part in the chorus; but even in this little matter she checked herself, unaided, though the effort evidently required no small amount of self-control. After the dancing and singing, the contents of a large Christmas-tree were distributed in prizes, and young and old, girls and grown men, who perhaps a month or so ago were managing small businesses on their own account, alike came forward and received their dolls and toys with intense satisfaction. "God Save the Queen" was the finale to the evening, when all the patients retired at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, talking earnestly over the gay events of this ball, and tired with the innocent mirth of the night.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

THE following statement respecting the Crown Jewels claimed and obtained by the Court of Hanover, is taken from the official journal of that kingdom:—

"When the Guelph family ascended the throne of England in 1714, they took over a portion of the Crown Jewels with them to London. While on a visit which His Majesty George II. paid to his hereditary dominions in 1751, he executed a last will and testament in German, in which he made the disposition that all the jewels which he had bought with his own money, or which he had inherited from his ancestors, should be a perpetual 'Fidei commissum' (entailed in perpetuity) in his family, and should descend to his successor in his hereditary kingdom of Hanover. His Majesty King George III. presented his consort, Queen Sophia Charlotte, with various jewels and other articles of value; but subsequently in a will—a German one, dated May, 1765, and an English one, dated July, 1770—he alluded to these 'pretious' in a manner which was open to doubt. His Majesty Queen Sophia Charlotte also, in a will made in November, 1818, settled all the jewels thus presented to her, and all others at that time in her possession, on her own descendants and successors in the hereditary territories of Hanover. When the two crowns of Hanover and England became separated by the death of King William IV., it became necessary to separate the jewels that belonged to Hanover. In the negotiations that were carried on in connection herewith, diverging views obtained with the two plenipotentiaries as to what jewels had been devised by King George II., and also as to what influence the testamentary dispositions made by King George III. ought to have upon the jewels left by Queen Charlotte; moreover, there were, in consequence of the lengthy period that had in the meantime intervened, very considerable difficulties in ascertaining the identity of certain jewels. The two Sovereigns eventually came to an understanding to submit the inquiry into and the decision of these questions to three English jurists, who in fact were nominated in 1843. What the preliminary inquiries into the subject were still going on, various changes in the persons of the commissioners hereto appointed were necessitated by deaths, and the whole inquiry came to a standstill, until at length, in the middle of December, 1857, a decision was come to by a fresh committee, recently nominated, viz., that the testamentary dispositions made by King George II. had reference only to the jewels inherited by him from his ancestors, or purchased by him with money derived from his hereditary dominions in Hanover; that on the other hand all the jewels that belonged to Queen Charlotte are entailed and settled on the Crown of Hanover. Now that a basis of decision has been obtained through the conciliatory disposition shown by the Royal relations on both sides, the final separation and setting aside of the jewels that fall back to Hanover will be simple, and not productive of any great loss of time. Although the statement of a London evening paper that the jewels in question are of enormous value, exceeding a million sterling, is excessively exaggerated, it is nevertheless matter of very great satisfaction, apart from their money value, that such highly-prized souvenirs from the hands of glorious ancestors so well calculated to add brilliancy to the Crown should thus revert to our most gracious Royal House."

The jewels have already been sent to the claimants, we believe. Their value is said not to exceed £100,000.

TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Some time ago a French engineer, M. Thome de Gamond, published a plan for uniting England with France by means of a tunnel beneath the sea from Boulogne-sur-Mer to Dover. The Emperor of the French directed that M. de Gamond's plan should be referred to a commission of Government civil engineers, all eminent men; and this commission, after examining the scheme in all its details, has come to the conclusion that it is feasible, and ought to be seriously entertained; and it has recommended the Government to disburse £20,000 for the purpose of making new investigations respecting it. The same commission recommended that the English Government should be requested to say if it be disposed to take any part in these investigations.

CHANGED AT NURSE.—The following mysterious story is related in the "Trieste Gazette":—"One of the noblest families of Verona has just learnt that it has been the victim of an audacious fraud. The young heir to the property having many years ago been put out to nurse, it happened, one day, that he fell from a chest of drawers, and broke his arm. Soon after the mother arrived to visit her infant. The nurse, afraid of revealing the truth, presented her own child instead of the little sufferer. The fraud succeeded, and the idea then struck her that she had better allow it to continue. The young peasant accordingly received the education of a noble, and the nobleman was brought up to follow the plough. It was but a few days ago that the nurse, on her death-bed, confessed her crime. The peasant, her son, is now married to a noble lady, and it is not known how the interests engaged in the matter can be fairly conciliated."

A ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A pretty entertainment took place on Christmas-eve in the Hall of the Caryatides at Milan. The Archduke and Archduchess gave a Christmas-Tree party to 145 poor children, being an equal number of boys and girls. On a long table were arranged presents for the young ones, who were attended to by the Imperial host and hostess. A complete suite of upper and under winter clothing, a loaf of milk bread, a small basket filled with fruit and sweetmeats, a misson, and a golden ducat, were distributed to the little guests, who were afterwards allowed to help themselves to the gilt nick-nacks which hung on the trees.

A TREMENDOUS IDEA.—A member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, is said to have invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the seas as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about £800,000,000 sterling the harvest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—During the past year there sailed under the superintendence of her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners 70 ships to the Australian Colonies, viz., 33 to Victoria, 25 to New South Wales, 11 to South Australia, and 1 to Western Australia; 33 sailed from Liverpool, 26 from Plymouth, and 11 from Southampton; the number of emigrants conveyed amounted to 24,662 souls. For the six previous years the numbers ranged as follow, viz., in 1851, 11,693; in 1852, 34,095; in 1853, 27,723; in 1854, 41,065; in 1855, 28,016; and in 1856, 20,385; making a total for the seven years of 157,639. The "Emigration Record" states that the Government have authorised the appointment of a permanent staff of matrons for their ships carrying single females to New South Wales, who are to have an increasing remuneration from the first to third voyage, to be provided with free lodgings in Sydney, and a liberal allowance for a return passage to this country.

AN AMERICAN SHIP, the Adriatic, had run down a French steamer, Le Lyons, destroying life and property to a great extent. The vessel was put in embargo at Marseilles until the damages could be judiciously settled, when, lo, on Saturday, the star-spangled banner was seen fading in the distance. The clipper had "bolted" "Westward, ho!"

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

THE judges of this tribunal are the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron, the Senior Puisne Judge of the Common Law Courts, and the Judge of the New Probate Court. What is styled by the Act "the Full Court" will, in effect, consist of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and the Judge Ordinary (Sir C. Cresswell). The "Full Court" will decide petitions for divorce—that is, dissolution of marriage, subject to the review of the House of Lords, and suits of nullity subject to no review. It will also determine all applications for new trials, bills of exception, special verdicts, and special cases, subject to no appeal. The "Full Court" will further receive and determine all appeals from the Judge Ordinary, and its decision on such appeals will be final.

"The Judge Ordinary's Court."—This judge will have full authority either alone or with one or more of the other judges, to decide petitions for judicial separations, restitution of conjugal rights, and jactitation. Petitions for restitution of conjugal rights will probably be rare. Jactitation suits have been long in desuetude, and ought to have been abolished. The Judge Ordinary's chief business, either alone, or with one of the other judges, will arise from petitions for judicial separation, which will give the wife an independent status, and in general secure for her the custody of the children—advantages unknown in the Ecclesiastical Court. Every decision of the Judge Ordinary is subject to the review of the "Full Court" by the shortest and simplest process, and the decision of the "Full Court" will put an end to litigation.

The mutability of the judges and the novelty of the duties to be performed, except the Lord Chancellor and Lord Campbell, are things to be regretted. It is expected, however, that these two noble and learned Lords will assist as much as possible in settling principles and forming a practice.

L'W AND CRIME.

AN agitation is a-foot to preserve the life of Christian Sattler. Our own opinion is, that if reprieved, he will murder some other better man than himself. He may be mad. If so, it is the madness of a dog, which we kill, not for revenge, but for precaution. This man found himself arrested as a petty thief, before he had had the opportunity of carrying out his pet idea of becoming a murderer. Let he should be deprived of the means of carrying out his homicidal views (manicured, if you will), he deliberately and ingeniously, under circumstances of physical and mechanical difficulty, procured, loaded, and discharged a pistol, shooting a fellow-creature whose death could not possibly procure him the slightest advantage. We have a right to believe, supposing the wretch to be mad, that if let loose he will kill somebody else. No one has a right to put him into a position in which he may brain a warder with a bucket. However, it is sometimes a comfort, after all, to know that our Home Secretaries are not generally psychological philosophers. The world at large will scarcely feel the loss of a Christian Sattler.

Every one who has seen any probate of a will, will remember the peculiar cramped hand, so difficult to be read, in which the document was "engrossed" (as it is termed), upon parchment. The principal aim of this style of calligraphy appears to be to reverse the relative thicknesses of "up" and "down" strokes. The only object of this process was of course the vain hope of unintelligibility by the general public. By the rules of the new Court of Probate it is absurd old relic of antiquity is continued. Copies of wills are required to be made in this peculiarly inelegant and puzzling form of writing. Really, people who make laws ought to know better. The Act provides that solicitors shall be entitled to prove wills. Now, as solicitors' clerks do not write this absurd and exploded old style of hand, testamentary documents will have to be sent by the solicitors to be "engrossed," by persons who work in that line. Whole estates will therefore be jeopardised by wills (the most important of all deeds inasmuch as they can never be re-executed when once valid), being necessarily sent from the custody of a professional man, the solicitor, into that of an ordinary tradesman, the law stationer.

Lord St. Leonards has published a handbook upon the law relating to real property. It is evidently intended for a popular treatise. It would be absurd of us to imagine that any eulogy of ours could add to his Lordship's fame as a lawyer, or extend his reputation as one of the most graceful and pleasing of legal writers. The legal student, haggard and wearied with studies of crabbed authorities, turns to "St. Leonards' Vendors and Purchasers" as a work of recreation, because the pleasing style interests while it instructs in the gravest matters of legal consideration. His Lordship (who we need perhaps scarcely say was formerly Sir Edward Sugden), has published his work on property with an especial view to railway readers. One extract relative to the making of a will has found its way into the columns of most of our contemporaries. It is excellent, but we can give a much shorter and better recipe—Pay a solicitor to do it for you. The men who make their own wills, pay brokers to draw the agreements between themselves and their tenants, and get their deeds prepared by lawyers' clerks in over hours, and unknown to their employers, are the lawyers' best friends. But for such misguided ones there would be fewer suits in her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

An ingenious manufacturer has invented a new substance for the purpose of being written upon. It is made from hides, and prepared by maceration. Thus the material is identical with parchment, and the mode of preparation that of paper. The excise authorities have sued him for paper-duty, and he pleads that the material is not paper. Baron Bramwell decides that it is paper. Baron Martin declares that it is parchment. Perhaps both are wrong; but Dr. Johnson defines paper as "a substance on which men write and print, made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets." Parchment is "skin dressed for the writer." The new material has certainly more affinity with the latter than with the former; but then the first definition excludes brown paper (made from ropes) and the new writing-paper made from straw. If it be neither paper nor parchment, but a new substance distinct from both (which is our own opinion), then the legal effect will be that deeds written upon it will be void. For, by the Common Law, deeds must be written either upon paper or parchment, and on no other material, as the curious reader may find at length in the second volume of "Blackstone's Commentaries," as well as in "Coke upon Littleton."

It is perhaps not generally known that a large proportion of the class of wealthy traders possess the privilege of suing in the superior courts for debts under £20. A residence above twenty miles distant from that of the debtor confers this right. A certain city firm doing an extensive retail business, avails itself extensively of this power of issuing writs and recovering attorneys' costs in small demands. The unlucky customer who, owing a debt of two or three pounds to this firm, neglects payment, may chance to find the claim something more than doubled by costs in a few days, the County Courts' Acts notwithstanding; for one of the partners has a residence just above twenty miles from London, and this has been held sufficient to enable the plaintiffs to recover full costs. This is a capital thing for the attorney of the firm; but whether it will tend, when generally known, to increase the retail business of the house, may perhaps be questionable.

EXECUTION OF BEALE.—John William Beale, who was convicted of the murder of Charlotte Pugsley in Leigh Woods, was executed before the County Jail at Wilton, near Taunton, on Tuesday. About 6,000 people witnessed the execution, and there was more than one application from persons diseased and superstitious, to touch the corpse. The touch of a dead man's hand is thought to be specific for wens.

EUROPE AND THE JAPANESE.—Says the "Times" correspondent at Hong-kong—"Potiatin, the Russian admiral, has made a new treaty in Japan, and it seems that the terms are liberal, showing a tendency on the part of the Japanese to throw over their exclusiveness. Russia has been granted land to build Government storehouses, and the Japanese have bought several European merchant ships. They have heard of Queen Victoria's gift to the Emperor, and are anxiously looking for her arrival. She is now being ornamented in Hong-kong harbour, but she will disappoint the Japanese. She is neither a ship of war nor a pleasure yacht, and is specially ill adapted for the habits of the people for whom she is destined. The Dutch naval officers have been to see her, and chuckle at the little respect she will obtain for British naval architecture."

POLICE.

A BURGLED WITNESS.—William Jones, who had been charged with a month ago before the Lord Mayor with having committed a burglary, and who had been remanded to the care of the prison surgeon, in consequence of having stolen a bad shilling and a bad florin, and subsequently a shilling, was again brought up.

On the 15th inst.—his man was some time ago charged by the Lord Mayor with having stolen a shilling, which he had swallowed, and on the 15th inst. he came again into the house, and putting the shilling on the counter asked me for liquor. I said that I would serve him, and he then abused me and doubled his shilling, but did not strike me, and I gave him into the hands of the police.

When asked (to prisoner)—What did you mean by giving this house in which you had acted so badly, and committed such a crime?

Witness—Why, your Lordship, I thought I might go in there as I had suffered the law for what I had not been guilty of, just to say a few words about it, and the instant I was in and asked for a pint of half-and-half, the man at the bar seized me by the collar and gave me into custody. I received a word, but asked to be served, and then he began to abuse me, and bumbled me off. I have a gentleman here who can ever that I never gave the least provocation.

The Alderman denied that the gentleman should be produced, and immediately a young man, who closely resembled the witness, and walked into the witness-box amidst general laughter.

The witness described the conduct of the defendant as being an example of patience and forbearance, and that of the defendant of the public-house as a disgraceful exhibition of wanton violence; but his testimony was inappreciable and unsatisfactory.

Witness—Where do I live? Oh, I live down there in Brick Lane.

Alderman Wire—What number in Brick Lane?—Witness—No. 10.

Alderman Wire—Do you mean Brick Lane itself, or one of the courts or alleys in Brick Lane?—Witness—Well, I mean just as you make a turn when you go down Brick Lane.

Alderman Wire—What trade or profession are you?—Witness—Well I am a traveller. That is, I was one.

Alderman Wire—In what line?—Witness—In the horse-dealing line.

Alderman Wire—Whereabouts?—Witness—Why (looking about) in Chelmsford. Yes, it was in Chelmsford.

Alderman Wire—Where did you reside there?—Witness—Well, I don't remember the names of streets. I lived on the left-hand side as you go along.

Alderman Wire—Was it near the Market Place? I suppose you know the Market Place?—Witness—The Market Place? Yes, it must be within a hundred yards of the Market Place, I think.

Alderman Wire—Nearer to the prison, I suppose?—Witness—No, I don't know anything about the prison. I mean I know where the prison is, but I was never in it. [Here witness scratched his head.]

Alderman Wire—Now, witness, were you never in that jail?—Witness—No, I don't think I ever was. I am sure I never was.

In answer to questions, the witness said he had on Saturday accidentally met the defendant in the street, but that street he could not tell, and been invited by him to drink, but that no word had passed between them about the charge of passing bad money or anything connected with the public-house into which they went.

Alderman Wire sentenced defendant a fine of 40s., or go to prison for fourteen days.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the directors of the Bank of England have reduced the minimum rate of discount by 2 per cent., that the dividend payments have been commenced, there has been less activity in the market for money securities, and prices have shown signs of weakness. The unfunded debt, however, has ruled firm, at enhanced quotations. The rates now allowed for money "call" by the joint stock banks vary from 4 to 5 per cent.; but a lower range may with certainty be calculated upon, since no doubt we shall shortly have the Bank rate down to 3 per cent. In Lombard Street, good bills are readily discounted at from 5 to 5½ per cent., and the accumulation of money is going on at a rapid rate. The last return shows that the stock of gold in the Bank of England had increased to £12,543,105, and that the securities had declined to £33,348,375, the net being over £7,500,000.

The demand for accommodation has continued to decline, and the value of money throughout the continent has been further reduced. At Hamburg, the quotation is now only 24 per cent., and in Belgium it does not exceed 4½.

There is a moderate demand for bar silver for exportation to the East, at 5½ to 6½. 100 ounces; but the shipments by the packet of the 20th inst. are expected to be limited. Very few bills have been announced, and the crisis has at length wholly subsided.

The quantity of gold now on passage from Australia is about £1,000,000, and we continue to receive steady supplies of specie from the United States.

The Bank stock has been done at 222 and 220; the Reduced 3 per cent. has realised 95½; consols for money, 95; New 3 per cent. 94; India Bonds, 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 15s.; ditto Bonds, 97½; Consols for account, 95½; India Stock, 220.

The transactions in the foreign house have been only moderate, and the rates are as follows:—per cent. 101; Mexican 3 per cent. 20½; Portuguese 3 per cent. 48; Russian 5 per cent. 110; ditto 4 per cent. 91; ditto small, 100; Sardinian 5 per cent. 88; Spanish New Deferred, 94½; Turkish 6 per cent. 99; ditto 4 per cent. 98½; ditto 2½ per cent. 64; ditto 4 per cent. 99.

The railway share market almost generally has ruled firm, and the prices have somewhat improved. In the East Indian lines an extensive business has been transacted, and the quotations continue high. The following are the leading prices for the week:—

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90; Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

Great Eastern, 100; London and North Western, 92; Great Western, 90; London and South Western, 92; Great Northern, 90.

quarter. The show of foreign wheat has continued extensive, and sales have progressed slowly, on rather easier terms. In floating cargoes of grain very few transactions have taken place. The barley has moved off steadily of all varieties, but grain and distilling sorts have moved off slowly, at a slight advance in price. Malt has not met an active market, but it has been taken place in its value. There has been a good demand for oats, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter more than last week. Beans and peas have not met a very full price, but the flour trade has become rather heavy.

EXCHANGE CURRENTS.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. White, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. Norfolk and Suffolk, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1857, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1858, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1859, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1860, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1861, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1862, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1863, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1864, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1865, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1866, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1867, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1868, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1869, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1870, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1871, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1872, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1873, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1874, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1875, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1876, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1877, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1878, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1879, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1880, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1881, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1882, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1883, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1884, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1885, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1886, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1887, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1888, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1889, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1890, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1891, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. 1892, 4s. 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